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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

Name of Candidate	PAWAN KUMAR GOEL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	104395
Center	ORN	Date	10/12/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Citizens' Charters make administration both accountable and citizen-friendly. However, over time, in a large number of offices, Citizens' Charters have fallen into disuse. Suggest measures that can make these charters effective tools for bringing accountability in public service. (150 WORDS) 10

Citizen charters mentions ~~both~~ about the ~~quality~~ ~~of~~ ~~service~~ dilvery of quality service in a time bound manner. It also mentions about the employees working there and who should be ~~com~~ contacted in case of a particular grevianceS.

Hence citizen charters make the administration both accountable and citizens friendly.

These citizen charters have fallen to disuse because of the following reasons:-

① They have not been enforced properly.

② Mindset and attitude of employees is apathetic towards delivery of time bound quality services.

③ Lack of Awareness among the public about their rights and ~~to~~ presence of grevianc redressal mechanism.

Measures that can make these charter an effective tools for bringing accountability in public service are :-

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① Employee of the month: ~~Person~~ Employee who has performed the best he should be rewarded in front of everybody and his photo or name should be displayed on board. This will create a sense of honour in him and will act as a motivation for other employees to perform better

② Citizen Awareness should be Increased: Several initiatives like media campaign, ~~to~~ awareness camps should be held in order to spread awareness among citizens about their rights.

③ Regular Inspection: Regular inspection from regional headquarters should be held in order to check whether citizen charter is in place or not and whether organisation is working according to charter or not.

④ Grievance Redressal Portal: Like Central government's PRAGATI portal state and local government should also have its grievance Redressal portals.

Hence, further steps should be taken to change the attitude of the public administrators ~~to~~ so that they feel morally responsible to deliver quality service on time as self accountability is the highest form of accountability.

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2. Discuss the importance of involving civil society in pre-legislative scrutiny and mention the steps that can be taken by the government to increase public engagement in it. (150 WORDS) 10

~~Democracy means taking everyone together~~

~~Impo~~ Civil society plays an important role of bridging the gap between government and the public. Their inputs on ~~de~~ policy making can help in making of a more suitable and a public friendly policy. ~~Another~~ ~~imporb~~

Another importance of involving civil society in a pre-legislative scrutiny is that government can get expert's advice ~~and people who are in touch~~ on the matters, government can also get views of those people for ~~th~~ whom policy is being framed.

Civil society can also help government to modify the bill before being placed in front of the legislature. A bill approved by civil society also adds to the legitimacy of the bill and makes government case strong in the legislature.

Steps taken by government to increase public engagement are:-

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1) Issuance of white paper → Government issues white paper below making the ~~policy~~ bill and this white paper is open to advice, modification and ~~scrutiny~~ scrutinity of the civil society.

2) Appointment of Experts → Many times government appoints experts from civil society to help government in drafting of the bill.

3) Draft bill → Government keeps the draft bill in public domain in order to gauge the reaction of the public.

Involving civil society in ~~the~~ policy making process enhances the policy and deepens participatory democracy of India.

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3. Poor standards of tertiary education are a drag on India's competitiveness. Elucidate. Also enumerate the initiatives taken by the government in the past few years to improve the quality of higher education in India. (150 WORDS) 10

Teritary education refers to education at undergraduation level and above.

Teritary education is very important for competitiveness of India because it is ~~during~~ at the college and university level where research at the academia takes place. Colleges in foreign countries like MIT, Stanford, Harvard etc. ~~are a~~ can be seen at the forefront of research in different domains.

A strong teritary education also develops a required skillsets and enthusiasm ~~towards~~ for pursuing research. ~~and~~ ~~and~~ India in absence of good standards of teritary education is also facing a problem of unemployable youths, this further decreasing our competitiveness.

∴ In order to give a kickstart to ~~teritary~~ higher education government has initiated many ~~into~~ initiatives :-

1) MUSK [Madhyamik And Uchatar Shiksha Kosh]

This is a non-relapsable fund under the Public

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Account of India. ~~to~~ It will ~~provide~~ financially help the higher educational institution in India.

2) Higher Education Cess → A Cess of 1% will be collected in order to fund higher education institution.

3) Scholarships → Government has announced various scholarships for the students belonging to weaker section of the society. started a scheme called Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana

4) Government has also ~~started scher increased~~ funding in order to improve the level of research going on in IIT's.

5) NPTL & UGC ~~& UGC~~ lectures → Lectures of professors of eminent colleges are available online free of cost. This will even allow students of backward region to get access to quality lectures.

Though government has started various initiatives but a lot more needs to be done and there should be holistic approach towards improvement of quality of education as tertiary education can't give result until & unless students are given strong foundation at primary and secondary level.

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4. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also discuss its strengths and limitations. (150 WORDS) 10

In Social Audit all the stakeholders ~~be it~~ including the beneficiaries ~~or the admins~~ are involved in the process of Audit. Since beneficiaries of the scheme are also present in the process of Auditing so it :-

1) Deepens participatory democracy.
2) Increases accountability of government and transparency in the process of implementation of social sector programmes.
3) It reduces corruption and leakages in the role out of the programme.
4) Creates awareness among public about the functioning of the government machinery and what problem arises while rolling out a plan. By understanding the whole process they can give their valuable inputs ~~solutions too and also put forth their differences.~~
5) In a social audit, audit of social welfare schemes can be done in a holistic matter as all the stakeholders are involved.

Though social Audits have its advantages, but it also suffers from certain disadvantages as well :-

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① Due to presence of ~~both~~ all stakeholders there might be conflict ~~in~~ among the opinion of different stakeholder

② ~~Benefa~~ Beneficiaries are laymen people so they won't be able to fully understand the intrincasies of the administration

Social Audit helps in auditing social sector schemes in a more efficient and transparent way but proper training to the auditors should be given beforehand in order to further increase its efficiency. Social Auditing ~~scope~~ is presently used in ~~M~~ auditing of MNREGA but its scope should be further increased to other social sector schemes like PDS etc.

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5. What are the major welfare schemes for elderly in India? Do you think the benefits of such schemes are reaching a wide section of the target segment? Give reasons. (150 WORDS) 10

The major issues faced by elderly people include health related, issues, financial dependence issues and disability in movement. So keeping in mind these problems government has started various schemes to address them :-

I) Financial Autonomy

1) Atal Pension Scheme → Working age people above 40 years can deposit money monthly and get the same money with interest post their retirement.

2) Provident fund → Here working people irrespective of age can deposit money and reap the benefits post retirement

3) PM Vaya Vandana Yojana → It is a pension scheme exclusively for senior citizens.

II) Health related scheme

1) Government has capped the prices of knee implants and stents.

2) National Programme for Health Care → Aims to provide preventive and rehabilitative services for Elderly in various government facilities.

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III Disability in movement

1) Government gives concession to elderly people in booking ticket in Indian railways ~~& reserves~~ and other form of public transportation.

2) Installation of lifts and escalator at various public places in order to facilitate their movement.

Benefits of such schemes are not reaching a wide section of target segment because:-

1) ~~Ina~~ Lack of identity proof, many times required documents like birth certificate or address proof are not available.

2) Several welfare scheme now require Aadhar verification and due to old age often problem arises in their biometric verification.

3) Lack of Awareness about various schemes and entitlements.

4) Many of them are bed ridden and don't have anybody to look after them. So they can't go to government office to take benefit of the scheme.

Government has taken various initiative ~~to~~ for welfare of elderly but some loopholes have to be fixed so that schemes are able to reach a wider segment of population

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6. Welfare policies in India have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades, yet they retain certain elements of continuity. Discuss with examples. (150 WORDS) 10

With changing times welfare schemes have also undergone a change in recent decade like :-

1) Before ~~unt~~ subsidy was given to the supplier of LPG and fertilizers but ~~to~~ in order to curb leakages now there is a Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG and fertilizer subsidy into the beneficiaries account.

2) Earlier there was lot of leakages in the PDS system ~~becaus~~ in the form of diversion of foodgrains, ghost beneficaries. So now government has introduced Aadhar Based ~~Autho~~ Biometric Authentication. ~~to~~ in order to solve the issues.

3) Earlier ~~government~~ farmers used to couldn't get information about new agricultural practice and climate. ~~over radio Now~~ but with advancement in technology they could get information through radio, mobiles Apps, internet

4) ~~Earlier~~ To give a boost to literacy government has started scheme like SWAYAM PRABHA ~~to~~ under which 32 DTH channels will telecast high quality educational Programmes.

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5) In remote areas for the quick access of services Common Service ~~Centers~~ Centers have been opened. They provide cheap access to various services like Tele-Medicine and Tele-Law.

6) Before, ~~there was a~~ planning Commission made ~~one fit on~~ one size fit all ~~polc~~ welfare policies but now with coming up of NITI Aayog more voice has been given to states to develop their own policies.

7) Now the years more money has been devolved to the states by the finance Commission with 14th finance Commission devolving 42% of the net tax proceeds to the state. This gave more power to states to implement the welfare Policies.

∴ With advancement in ~~of technologies like internet, mobile etc~~ e-governance, ~~and and~~ digital platform, opening up of Jhan Dhan Accounts, Aadhar & ~~giving~~ more powers to the state a paradigm shift has come in ~~to~~ the delivery of old schemes in a more efficient way

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7. Discuss whether changes recommended by the Law Commission in its 268th report can help in addressing the problems of undertrials languishing in jails in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? (150 WORDS) 10

Around 80% of the total inmates ~~in~~ in Indian jails are under trail.

268th report of the Law commission seeks to bring change in the bail system ~~of~~ of India -

Problems faced by undertrails in the jail :-

1) ~~As most of them~~ Overcrowding of the jail

2) Since the cost of bail is very high so most of the poor inmates can't afford to pay for the bail.

3) Lack of Address proof also acts as a barrier in getting bail.

4) Due to lack of financial resources they can't afford a good lawyers.

5) Delay in getting speedy trials so often spend many years even ~~if~~ before being declared ~~ed~~ innocent.

6) Mental stress due to uncertainity about the future

7) Attitude of the jail authorities is very harsh towards them just like the proven criminals

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Measures that can be taken to improve problems of undertrials :-

1) Creating different cells or prison for undertrails so they that don't come in contact with hardened criminals.

2) ~~P~~ fees of surety and bail should be reduced so that even poor inmates get access to bail.

3) They should be provided with free legal aid to represent them in court.

4) Court should fix a time limit ~~and if~~ for the ~~compet~~ completion of a trial for a given offence and the inmate should be released if the cases remain inconclusive till then.

5) Police's law & and order, ~~law~~ criminal investigation branch should be separated so that police can bring conclusive proof at the earliest. This will help in the speeding up of the trials.

Government and judiciary should make ~~laws~~ efforts so that ~~justice in~~ ~~bec~~ cases are disposed off as ~~fast o~~ soon as possible so that an innocent person undertrail doesn't waste his precious years of life in the jail for the crime which he has not committed.

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8. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities in the affordable housing segment, there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

Government under its flagship programme "Housing for All" aims at providing houses to all and especially to Economically Weaker sections by 2022.

Government has launched various schemes which have created opportunities in affordable housing segment like:-

1) Interest Subversion Scheme → In this ~~Ec~~ Economically weaker section gets home loan at lesser interest rate

2) In-situ Slum Development scheme → In this, people of the slum are rehabilated nearby for some period and within that period slums are converted into "pakka houses" and residential quarters.

3) Government gives land ~~in lo~~ at discount rate to those builders who promise to reserve some percent of flats for the economically weaker sections at lower price.

~~4)~~

4) challenges still persisting in affordable housing segments are:-

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1) Affordable rental housing system not much developed espcially in big cities where house rents often become unsustainable for economically weaker section.

2) often ~~slo~~ people living in slums are not rehabilated properly. This pushes them to setup slums somewhere else.

3) Cost of construction houses are still high.

4) It has been seen that houses for economically weaker sections are bought by such people by using fake identities

5) People who are given proper houses to live they also sometimes give the houses for rent ~~in order to live~~ and continue to live in their slums.

So government can use local & recyclable materials for home construction to reduce the cost of construction. Government can also make houses according to needs of the people Eg: Giving some space outside flat so that ~~Gov~~ they can do their work for their like carpentaring. This will further incentivise them to live in this new houses.

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9. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. (150 WORDS) 10

In India more than 65% of the population is below ~~35 years~~ the age of 35 and by 2020 it is expected that average age of India will be 29 years making it one of the world's youngest countries.

This rich demographic dividend can help India to achieve new heights but in the absence of adequate skill development and employment the youth of the country ~~can~~ might use their energy in the wrong direction. This can lead to ~~roots~~ riots, increase in the crime rate and general unrest in the society.

Keeping this in mind government has started various programmes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) ~~and~~, National Skill and Development ~~Centre~~ Corporation (NSDC), Nai Manzil, Stand Up and Start Up India.

Government rolled out National Policy for skill Development and Entrepreneurship with the objective to :-

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1) To make youth of the Country into job providers rather than being a job seeker.

2) Imparting skills based on the needs of the industry

3) Create an IT ~~network~~ based common platform for both employers and job seekers so that demand ~~for to~~ and supply of the skill workforce can be matched.

4) Special focus on women, SC, ST, OBC to increase their share in the skilled workforce.

∴ National policy for skill development and Entrepreneurship will help in skilling of youth and increasing their employability. This will inturn lead to progress of ~~India~~ and transformation of India into a New India by 2022.

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10. Highlight the need for whistleblower protection in India. Critically analyze whether the Whistleblower Protection Act provides sufficient protection to the whistleblowers. (150 WORDS) 10

Whistleblower is a person within the organisation who comes out and reveals the wrongdoing happening in the organisation.

~~Many whistleblower ha~~

Need for whistleblower protection in India are:-

1) Fight Corruption → Whistleblower by complaining about a wrongdoing often reveals corruption going on in the organisation. So by protecting whistleblower more people will be encouraged to reveal corruption.

2) Threat to life → often whistleblower's life is under threat. So we need to give them protection.

3) Threat to job → By reporting about the malpractices, his superiors can fire him / her from the job. So we need to protect his / her identity.

Whistleblower Protection Act aims to provide protection to whistleblower by:-

① Maintaining Anonymity → This act maintains anonymity of the identity of the whistleblower. This protects both his job and life.

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② Complaint via e-mail → whistleblower can now even complain via e-mail with sufficient proof ~~as~~ Attached. no need for personal appearance.

The problem with whistleblower bill is that while complaining to CVO or writing e-mail the whistleblower has to reveal his / her identity. This results into compromise with anonymity of the individual as the people working in organisation might try to influence CVO to find name of the complainant.

Therefore a balance needs to be created between anonymity of the whistleblower and holding false complainants to accountability so that ~~whistleblower~~ people in future don't fear in coming out to reveal malpractices going in an organisation.

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11. What are the factors which have been responsible for slow pace of growth of coverage under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). Enumerate the recent steps taken by the government in order to increase this pace to achieve universal coverage swiftly. (250 WORDS) 15

Universal Immunisation Programme aims to cover any child under the vaccination programme in order reduce and eliminate the spread of communicable diseases. Under this programme India has successfully eliminated Polio, & small pox but ~~it~~ this programme hasn't been able to achieve its full speed and potential because of the following reasons:-

① Huge Population → Due to ~~huge~~ large population living in remote areas with tough terrain it becomes tough to reach out to every child.

② Lack of Awareness → There is still lack of awareness about importance of vaccination. ~~among the~~

③ Lack of Workforce → There is a shortage of workforce to go to every household in order to administer vaccines.

④ Lack of Infrastructure → Due to storage of cold boxes for the preservation of vaccines. It becomes difficult to take vaccines ~~f~~ to remote areas and areas having

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extreme climate.

Recent steps taken by government in order to increase the pace of universal coverage:-

1) Mission Indradhanush → Aims to immunize all the children below the age of 2 years and mothers against all the ~~preve~~ 7 preventable communicable diseases like Tetanus, Whopping cough, Japanese Encephalitis etc.

2) Intensified Mission Indradhanush → Aims to cover all the leftout children and pregnant mothers ~~to~~ under Mission Indradhanush. It aims to increase coverage of vaccination upto 90% ~~in yr~~ by 2019.

3) Measles Rubella Combined Vaccine → Measles and Rubella vaccines have been combined so as to simplify and fasten the process of administration of vaccine.

4) Unactivated Polio Vaccine → It will consist of unactivated bacteria instead of activate bacteria of Polio. This will prevent chances of spread of polio due to vaccines. Thereby making the whole process more safe.
~~So~~

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5) Awareness Campaign → Polio Campaign by "Amitabh Bachchan" and vaccination ~~program~~ Ads by "Vidya Balan" has created considerably amount of awareness among people about importance of vaccines.

Government, NGO and Civil society all should come together in order to swiftly achieve the target of universal Immunisation.

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12. Highlight the ways in which digital divide perpetuates and manifests itself in India. Discuss the importance of steps taken by the government to bridge this divide. (250 WORDS) 15

India has around 400 million Internet users and this number is bound to increase in the future as we move towards a digital ~~less cash~~ cashless economy.

Due to widespread penetration of Internet ~~is~~ even in the remote areas government is trying to promote e-governance ~~in its every as~~ and digital platform in its day to day functioning. This has lead to more transparency, accountability but at the sametime created hurdles for the digital illiterate people.

This divide in people ~~among~~ on the basis of digital literacy and knowledge is known as Digital Divide

Digital Divide ~~in~~ is mainly between young and old or rural and urban or rich and poor.

In rural areas ~~a~~ internet facility and smartphone are not readily available and even if it is available ~~mo~~ most of the people ~~especally~~ especially

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women, ~~SC & ST~~ are not able to use it. This creates another hurdle for them to avail the welfare schemes started by the government. It also increases their dependency on the other digitally literate people.

Old people also find it tough to cope up with the digital world and so in absence of a young digitally educated person it becomes tough for them to avail for pension and other social security schemes.

Important steps taken by government to bridge this gap are:-

1) BHARAT NET → It is bridge the gap between urban and rural by connecting every gram panchayat to the internet. It will further increase access and penetration of internet in rural areas.

2) Common Service Centres (CSC) → It will provide people in the village to access internet. It will not only work as cyber-cafe but also provide

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different services like TELE-LAW and TELE MEDICINE.

3) USSD → Government has rollout USSD facility so that even people having a basic feature phone can available facility of digital payment. This will bridge gap between rich and poor.

4) NET NEUTRALITY → TRAI by ~~favouring~~ upholding net neutrality has ~~upheld~~ ensured that digital divide between the people doesn't increase as people won't be required to pay ~~on~~ for accessing different sites.

* ~~India~~ Government has started its flagship programme "Digital India" in order to make India into a $1 trillion digital economy ~~and us increas~~ but for the ~~coverage~~ success of the mission it is important that more and more people are digitally educated. ~~and for this government should~~

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13. What are the objectives of National Health Mission? Why, in your opinion, non-communicable diseases have acquired salience in recent times? What are its implications for health policy in the country? (250 WORDS) 15

National Health Mission aims to reduce infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, increase longevity, reduce burden of disease ~~and also~~, improve nutritional status ~~an~~ of the ~~com~~ masses and also includes vaccinations.

It is divided into 2 subschemes:-

1) NRHM → National Rural Health Mission

2) NUHM → National Urban Health Mission.

~~Non~~- In the recent, statewise Burden of Disease study it was found that number of patients suffering from non-communicable diseases were more than the patients suffering from communicable diseases in India. This gap between non-communicable and communicable diseases was higher in well off states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat in comparison to backward states like UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Odisha.

The reason ~~for~~ behind growth of non-communicable diseases are:-

1) Lifestyle Disease → In urban and well off rural areas

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lifestyle of people has drastically changed. There is a lot more stress, in life which when combined with fatty poor nutritional diet, lack of sleep, smoking, alcoholism leads to lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, ~~Cho~~ high cholestrol and heart related diseases.

2) ~~Diet~~ Unbalanced Diet → ~~It~~ With the rise of fast food joints and cold drinks people are consuming more and more junk food. This causes dietary imbalance, increase in weight and reduces immunity due to deficiency of vitamins and minerals.

3) Lack of Exercise → ~~While exercising~~ People often don't perform exercises which affects their overall health. Even children are becoming victim of obesity in this digital age due to lack of outdoor activity.

~~In the~~

In the National Health Policy 2017, there was ~~espe~~ especial focus on the need to curtail the spread of non-communicable diseases.

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Health Policy will have to focus more on :-

1) Increasing awareness among people to change their lifestyle and perform regular exercises ~~like~~ a, yoga and meditation to keep themselves healthy.

2) Increase Awareness among the public to undergo regular health checkups especially after the age of 40 years.

3) Promote outdoor sports activity among the children. Schools should regularily hold Mass PT sessions, sports competition and treks.

4) More focus should be on decreasing out of pocket expenditure by making quality cheap healthcare facility accessible to all.

5) Government should ensure that Doctors specializing in treatment of non-communicable disease are available even in rural areas. For this NITI Aayog has proposed PPP in government hospitals.

The best way to fight non communicable diseases is by making people aware about adopting a healthy lifestyle as it has been rightly said "Prevention is better than cure".

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14. Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that undue interference from the State, lack of autonomy and widespread politicisation has severely impaired the functioning of Cooperative sector and there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector. Discuss. (250 WORDS) 15

Cooperative is an ~~voluntary~~ agency which involves voluntary participation of its members in order to meet common economic, social and cultural goals. Cooperatives in agriculture and allied sector like diary has done wonders for the country.

~~Apart from its benefits, cooperative sector~~

Cooperative sector is suffering from many problems which are as follows:-

1) Interference of state → Due to interference of state in the working of cooperatives, they are not able to take decision ~~democratico~~ which is in the favour of the majority of its members. They often decide ~~what, has to be how~~ quantity and price of their commodity on the basis the dictate of the state.

2) Politicisation → Cooperatives are democratic agency where decide is taken democratically; but due to ~~politico~~ politicisation a few people concentrate all the powers and start dominating over others.

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3) Lack of participation → There is a need to increase participation of the members into the working of the cooperatives.

4) Lack of finances → Cooperatives often face problem of financial constrain. Even Cooperative banks which were meant to give loans to cooperatives are financially weak.

In the light of these problems there is an urgent need to solve these issues by giving them more autonomy to decide for themselves, strengthen cooperative banks so as to make them financially robust and ~~avoid~~ bring structural changes into the decision making process of the cooperatives. This changes will ensure ~~that~~ proper functioning of the cooperatives and lead to making more success stories like AMUL.

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15. With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long-term strategy for health financing in this regard. (250 WORDS) 15

India has a very high out of pocket expenditure which pushes many people ~~below the~~ into the poverty. Indian government presently spends less than 1% on healthcare and envisages to 1.5% of the total GDP on healthcare in the National Health Policy, 2017.

There is an urgent need for examining reforms in healthcare finance in order:-

1) Make heathcare affordable to the masses. Many people die without any treatment becaus they are unable to afford a good hospital or a costly lifesaving drug.

2) By increasing finance ~~we~~ government can establish more hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres.

3) ~~Enhance~~ To attract good quality Doctors ~~gover~~ government needs to ~~give~~ give them a good pay. This will require more finances.

4) often required machinery, equipment, ~~ch~~ cold storage for preservation of blood ~~and~~, vaccines and drugs are not available. ~~th~~ As a result

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people ~~ho~~ from rural areas have to come to the cities for treatment. This increases pressure on city hospital, long waiting ~~of~~ time etc.

5) Government needs to improve the condition ~~s~~ of government hospitals so that people are not forced to go to private hospitals. Recent case of Fortis Hospital, Delhi were hospital charged ₹11 lakh lakh from the kins of the girl who died from dengue. It was reported that hospital earned 108% profit ~~in~~ in the treatment.
So government has to ensure that private hospital don't charge arbitrarily and this is possible only when government improve conditions of its hospitals.

6) Providing a universal health cover to all its citizens.

Insurance can work as a long term strategy for health financing as it will offer protection to the patient and the family against emergency health expenses. In Thailand, Germany insurance

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has proved to be quite effective in reducing the out of pocket expenditure.

Hence ~~issur~~ insurance can be an effective longterm strategy for health finance apard from this India can adopt Swedish model of bidding. In this model, both private and public hospitals bid for government financing and this financing ~~depends upon~~ is subjected to the performance of hospital. The advantage for this financing is that, every patient has to spend at maximum € 300 per year and any cost above it is ~~compensate~~ reimbursed by the government to hospital.

Therefore ~~India, shoul~~ government should try to revamp the existing health financing system in a mission mode so as to make quality cheap healthcare accessible to all.

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16. Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives. (250 WORDS) **15**

India ranked 100 out of 119 in Global Hunger Index and had 3rd highest score in Asia with only Afghanistan and Pakistan ~~scoring~~ ranked below us.

Global Hunger Index takes into account:-

1) child malnourishment
2) child stunting
3) child wasting
4) child morbidity
5) below 5 years of child mortality rate.

In the light of ~~p~~ India's ~~poor~~ poor performance in the Global Hunger Index, National Nutritional strategy was launched to address the following issues:-

① child undernourishment → It seeks to ~~pro~~ provide children with a balanced ~~no~~ nutritional diet.

② Developing Immunity → It seeks to improve immunity of the children so that their ~~psych~~ ~~pyschical~~ physical and mental growth is not hampered. This will also reduce child mortality rate.

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③ Creating Awareness about Nutritional Diet → This will To ~~create an~~ encourage people to follow a more balanced diet. This ~~will help in fighting underweight and overweight issues also~~

The local self government will be the cornerstone in ~~the promotion~~ in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives as:-

1) Panchayats → They play an important roles in creating awareness among people about different government strategies. They can also play important role in social audit of the PDS system this will ensure that leakages in the system is reduced and the targetted benefecaries are getting their due.

2) ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) → They play an important role in safe delivery and vaccination of the new born. This will help to reduce maternal ~~and~~, neonatal and child mortality rate.

3) Mid Day Meal ~~Schem~~ scheme → It is the responsibility of district administration and panchayat to monitor whether healthy quality food is been given to children

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or not.

4) Urban Local Bodies → Urban local bodies like municipalities, Municipal corporation should monitor working of PDS in municipal schools, healthcare facility for children in municipal hospitals.

Hence, all the level of government should come together and work in synergy in order to boost ~~to~~ nutritional status of every individual which is ~~his right essential element~~ their right.

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17. The bureaucracy in India is facing a number of serious challenges from diminishing human capital to political interference that, if left unaddressed, will lead to further institutional decline. Discuss. How can these challenges be addressed? (250 WORDS) **15**

Bureaucracy is known as the "steel frame" of India but this frame is getting weak due to ~~delusd~~ diminishing human capital, political interference, corruption etc. This ~~has led pu~~ is leading to a growing public trust deficit in the bureaucracy.

~~The~~ These challenges can be addressed in the following ways:-

1) Increasing Vacancies → India has a very low civil servants to population ratio especially if we look at our foreign services. So we need to increase vacancies in order to ~~cou~~ cope up with increasing complexity of the Administration.

2) Training → With changing times and technology training imparted to the bureaucrats should also be modified so that they are able to use new technology in a more innovative way in the despensation of the ~~ad~~ governance.

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3) ~~Doman~~ Domainization → Generalists in the bureaucracy should be given holistic training ~~in~~ for 10-15 years and then they should be alloted to a particular ministry. This will allow them to develop expertise in one field.

4) ~~SC~~ Supreme court orders of 2006 in Prakash Singh case should be implemented in order to reduce political interference in the Police.

5) Bureaucrats should have a fixed minimum tenure so that they can work more freely and resist political interference.

6) Cutting level bureaucracy → They are the interface between public and government, ~~but~~ and are ~~the~~ most aware of the ground level challenges. So their input should also be taken ~~by of~~ while formulation of a policy.

7) Point based Promotion System → Presently everyone gets promoted. So ~~their~~ there be a point based system of evaluation and a person should only be

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promoted when he accumulates a certain level of threshold points.

8) Lateral Entry → ~~Expert~~ Due to increasing technicality in governance ~~towards~~, experts from outside can be given entry into the government. ~~as~~

~~Thus~~

Therefore a strong political and bureaucratic will is required in order to bring changes into the bureaucracy so that it ~~brings~~ becomes more efficient, transparent ~~and~~ accountable and public friendly.

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18. While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Discuss briefly the underlying factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focussed efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? (250 WORDS) **15**

India has the maximum number of poor in all the countries of the world.

Steps taken by government to alleviate people out of poverty:-

1) PDS → Poor ~~family~~ in India are allowed 35 kg of ~~cereals~~ food grain per month ~~at a rate of ₹3~~ for ₹3.

2) MSP → Government offers minimum support price to the farmers. This has ~~been~~ helped many farmers to come out of poverty

3) MNREGA → It guarantees 100 day of unskilled work and the workers ~~are~~ get paid for it. So it helped people in becoming ~~a bdd~~ financially secure.

4) Right to Education → Government offers free and compulsory education to children 6-14 years. Educated ~~youth are~~ children can uplift their family from poverty.

5) Jan Dhan Yojana → Brought millions into banking system.

~~The to~~ Though the government has taken many steps but still poverty prevales because:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Unemployment → ~~Most of the people Most of~~ Due to lack of employment opportunities in secondary and tiritary sector ~~nano~~ unemployment is on the rise especially among the youth.

2) Underemployment → ~~There are~~ Around 55% of population depends on agriculture. ~~this~~ This has ~~resulted into made~~ ~~nano~~ resulted into disguished ~~un~~-employment and underemployment.

3) Unskilled workforce → Due to lack of skills, most of the workforce is employed in unorganised sector as contract worker. Hence they are not covered under any social security scheme and they also don't have any job security.

4) Illiteracy → In India around 72% men and 69% women are literate. ~~so~~ So due to high rate of illiteracy they can't get any good job.

5) High out of pocket Expenditure on Health
In India, people have to spend lot on money on treatment, this pushes many people below poverty line

6) ~~Lack~~ Malnutrition and Lack of Hygiene → Due to lack of nutrition and poor hygiene they are more suspectible to falling ill.

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Areas which should be focussed in order to accelerate poverty eradication are:-

1) Education and skill development → Only by making cheap and quality education and skill accessible we will be able make a skill employable workforce.

2) Universal Insurance and Pension Coverage → Government should role out Insurance, provident fund, pension ~~in~~ for unorganised sector where most of the workforce is employed.

3) ~~Decre~~ Making cheap Quality Healthcare Available → This will decrease the out of pocket expenditure on health.

4) Improving Sanitation → Government under ~~Swach~~ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is constructing toilets which will definitely improve ~~so~~ condition of sanitation and hygiene in the country.

5) Improving PDS ~~&~~ & Mid Day Meal → By improving quality of food grain ~~and~~ and, food ~~and~~ nutritional security of the people can be taken care off. Government, NGO, civil society and public at large should come together in order to defeat this demon of poverty.

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19. In context of the need to strengthen corporate governance, the Kotak panel report has called for a major overhaul in norms for listed companies. Critically discuss the impediments to corporate governance in India and evaluate how the recommendations can help in overcoming them. (250 WORDS) 15

Corporate governance ensures that corporates are governed in a transparent and accountable way so as to safeguard the interest of all the stakeholders.

Impediments to corporate Governance in India are:-

1) Lack of transparency → shareholders didn't know when is board meeting, what is there on the agenda

2) Lack of Responsibility → ~~Below~~ Presently a quoram is not need for the board to take decision. ~~the~~ This often harms interest of small investor.

3) Weak Independent Director → Independent director don't have much power or say into the matters

4) Concentration of power → In many companies chairman and managing director is the same person this leads to centralization of all the powers into a single hand.

5) Gender Inequality → Ratio of Woman to Man in top executives of the corporates is very poor.

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6) Exorbitant Salary → Board members can arbitrarially hike their salaries.

Uday Kotak Committee submitted its report to Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regarding overhauls required in corporate Governance. ~~Some of~~ the recommendations ~~are as follows:-~~ will solve of ~~1)~~ impediments in following ways:-

1) Strength of Board → There should be atleast 6 directors in the board and they should be below the age of 75 years. This will bring ~~a~~ more responsibility as before there were less directors.

2) Bifurcation of role of Chairman & CEO/MD → This will prevent centralisation of power into the hand of 1 person.

3) ~~Women~~ Independent Directors

a) There should be atleast 1 woman director This promotes gender equality.

b) Independent director should attend atleast 50% of the total board meeting.

4) Board of Directors should atleast meet 5 times in a year.

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5) Information about the company, ~~so~~ schedule of the meeting etc. should be displayed on the company website. This enhances transparency in corporate governance.

6) More power to SEBI to act against lawbreaking directors.

Hence, recommendations of the Uday Kotak Committee should be followed so that incidents like Tata, Infosys and Satyam doesn't happen in future.

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20. Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the sets of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 WORDS) **15**

National e-governance Program (NeGP) was started in 2006 in ~~pr~~ order to make all the services ~~ass~~ accessable to comman man through internet.

The main objective of scheme was to increase speed, transparency, accountable and check corruption in the services provided to the public; but it could achieve its ~~ob~~ objective because:-

1) Shortage of ICT infrastructure → ~~Gover~~ Due to shortage of ICT infrastructure in government departments ~~like~~ like mobile based services, cloud services, computers the scheme not able to achieve its full potential.

2) Behavioural Issue → Both public and government officials were ~~reluctant~~ reluctant in adopting new technology.

3) ~~Didnt~~ Couldn't cope up with change in technology
NeGP didn't attack into account new technology

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like cloud service and mobile Apps.

4) No Access to Internet → When NeGP was in effect, access to internet in rural areas was poor, But now due to Bharatnet and private mobile internet service provider like Jio and Airtel connectivity has increased considerably.

5) Poor digital literacy → Due to poor Digital literacy, people didn't opt for e-governance platform and its services.

Keeping in mind the problems associated with NeGP e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0) was launched. Principles guiding it are as follows:-

1) Compatibility in all regional languages
All the government services should be available in regional languages.

2) Cloud Based Services → Government department should use government cloud in the discharge of its services.

3) Mobile based Application → With the proliferation of mobile phones, government is trying to make all its service available on the mobile platform.

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4) Upgrading ICT infrastructure → Government servers, websites should be upgraded in order to handle more traffic.

5) ~~End~~ Enhancing Cyber Security → Security of IT infrastructure of all the central, state and local departments should be enhanced in order to ~~bd~~ tackle growing ~~ce~~ cyber crime.

"e-Kranti" being one of the pillars of "Digital India" seeks to provide ~~qu~~ quality timely government services to the common man with the help of e-governance and it will also help government to achieve its goal of "Minimum Government Maximum Governance".

VISION IAS

02 AUG 2018

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1060)

Name of Candidate	PAWAN KUMAR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	104395
Center	ORN	Date	1/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें **बीस** प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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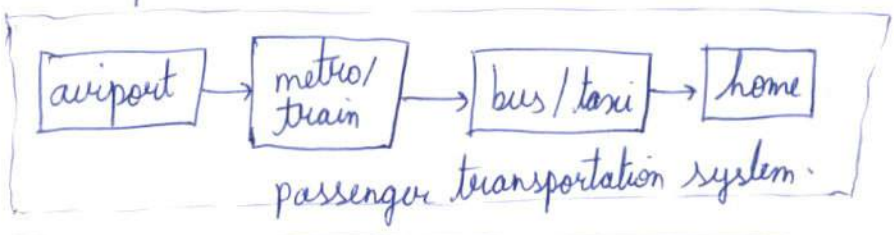
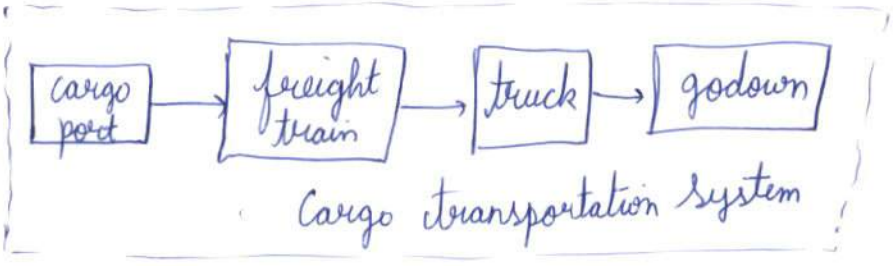
1. Discuss the prospects & challenges in adopting an integrated multimodal transportation system in India with reference to government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में एकीकृत मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के संबंध में सरकार की पहलों को संदर्भित करते हुए इसे अपनाने से संबंधित संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Multimodal transportation system means seamless interconnection of one mode of transportation with other.





Prospects

1) It reduces transportation time and reduces cost ~~over~~ overrun because of delays.

2) It helps in fast transportation of perishable goods like ~~veg~~ vegetables, milk and weight loosing substances like coal. This reduces loss.

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3) Increases convenience of passenger. Which is important to encourage public transportation so as to reduce green house gases from private vehicles.

4) Government in its New Metro Policy, 2017 has ~~pro~~ proposed multimodal linkage.

5) Development of Inlandwater by schemes such as Jal Vikas Marg from Haldia to Allahabad aims at multimodal linkages.

6) It has reduce logistic cost from present 14% to 10%.

challenges

1) ~~Up~~ Unplanned transportation planning and urban development has made it difficult to bring structural changes.

2) Lack of Infrastructure

3) Low financial capital

4) Land Acquisition from highways under Bharatmala, bullet train (from Mumbai to Ahmedabad)

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2. Contract farming can help in the expansion of organized food processing industry in India by strengthening backward linkages. Comment. What changes are required in the existing regulatory structure to address issues related to contract farming in India? **(150 words) 10**

अनुबंध कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) बैकवर्ड लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ कर भारत में संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता कर सकती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु वर्तमान नियामक संरचना में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

In contract farming, a contract is signed between farmer and industry. ~~In~~ According to which corporate guarantees buying of farmers produce on harvesting.

Contract farming has followed Advantages :-

1) Provide assured buyer to the farmer.

2) In provides assured supply to food processing industry. This allows ~~to~~ better management of supply line & logistics.

3) Industries can specify the minimum standard of quality beforehand. This ensures quality is maintained.

Though contract farming suffers from several disadvantages :-

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1) often standard of quality is not maintained by farmer.

2) In case of bumper crop, industry cannot procure the whole crop this creates mistrust between farmers & ~~corpo~~ industry

3) In case of crop failure industries supply chain gets affected.

So to overcome such challenges NITI Aayog has come up with Model Contract Law to bring changes to the existing regulatory framework.

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3. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Both tenure security & food security are directly linked as:-

1) Peasant can grow crop ~~as~~ for his/her family's subsistence.

~~2) without land rights his source of livelihood will~~

2) His source of livelihood depends on land.

So there is a need for conducive legal framework which guarantees land rights especially to women who form ~~an~~ 55% of agriculture workforce but don't have rights over land because of cultural prescription.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The ultimate goal of farm loan waivers is to lessen the debt burden of distressed and vulnerable farmers and help them qualify for fresh loans. However, this practise suffers from several drawbacks. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

कृषि ऋण माफ़ी का अंतिम लक्ष्य संकटग्रस्त और सुभेद्य किसानों का ऋण बोझ कम करना और उन्हें नए ऋणों के लिए अर्ह बनाने में सहायता प्रदान करना है। हालांकि, यह चलन कई कमियों से ग्रस्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

There has been rising demand for farm loan waiver throughout the country. Though on face of it, it seems to provide immediate relief but in reality it suffers from several drawbacks:-

1) It benefits big farmers who have taken loan from bank. Since small & vulnerable farmers don't have access to bank credit, so they are not much benefited from loan waiver.

2) It creates a moral hazard as ~~peo~~ farmers who have repayed loan will feel cheated for complying with the rules.

3) It can further lead to rise of NPA in already stressed and overleveraged banking system.

4) In future repayment of loan will further

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

decline, as they will wait for elections to get loan waiver.

Solution

1) Instead of money ~~use~~ needed for loan waiver, same amount can be used ~~general~~ creating assets for farmer.

2) Instead of loan waiver, ~~give it~~ use same money to give them extra loan to support them to come out of distress. Once out of distress can be asked to repay loan.

3) Focus of Allied sector, increase farmers insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana to give protection.

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5. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.

(150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

MSP is the minimum assured price for their crop to the farmer given by the government. It is decided ~~by~~ on the recommendation of Commission for Agriculture Cost and Prices.

MSP provides short term solution such as:-

1) It assures farmers that their crops will be procured. This reduces anxiety ~~and~~ of farmers.
2) It protects farmers from adverse market forces and steep fall in prices

MSP creates long term problems as:-

1) ~~MSP~~ Since MSP ~~is~~ on crops is not area specific, so even water stressed states like UP, Punjab have started growing water intensive crop like rice. This has

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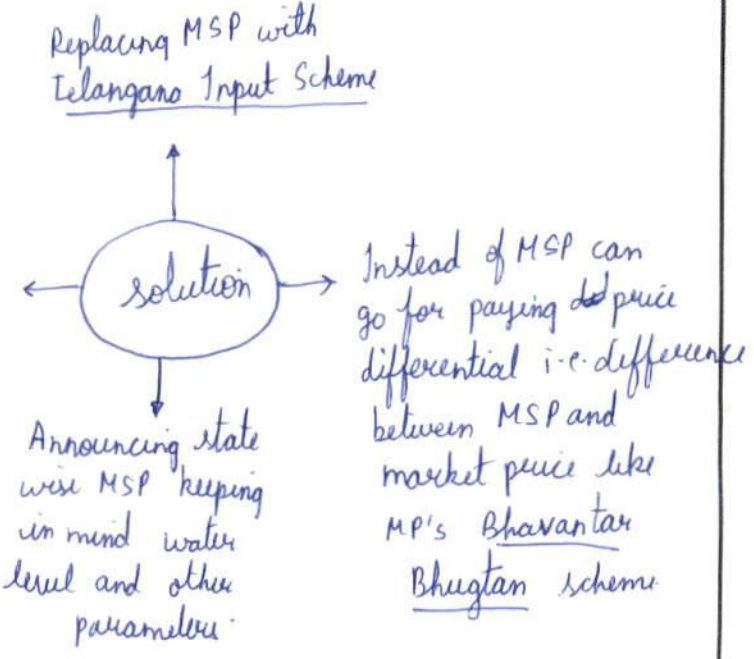
furthered strained the water crisis in these states.

2) ~~MSP pe~~ Though MSP is announced for 24 crops only wheat & rice are procured. So this has led to decrease in diversity of crops.

3) High MSP lures farmers to grow a particular crop. So it ~~decreases~~ often supply ~~increases~~ ~~with~~ exceeds demands which bring down prices of crops leading to farmer distress.



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6. With women playing an increasingly significant role in the Indian agriculture sector, gender specific interventions can be the key to improving agricultural productivity. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए लिंग विशिष्ट हस्तक्षेप महत्वपूर्ण हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Ac~~ Women constitute 55% of agricultural worker and this is bound to increase due to male migration towards cities in reach of livelihood.

challenges faced by women :-

1) Lack of land holding rights → ~~women~~ Only ~~onl~~ 13% women have access to property right.

2) No access to finance → women ~~un~~ due to absence of property right don't get loans from banks. So have to depend on moneylenders.

3) Lacks skill → Women farmer lack skill to operate machines like tractor

~~Having a~~ gender specific intervention to ~~con~~ increase agricultural productivity :-

1) Developing women self Help group and

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cooperatives. This should reduce cost of production because of economies of scale and increase their bargaining power.

2) Skilling Women → Recently few women were selected for training in International Rice Research Institution, philippines.

3) Developing technology to suit women anatomy.

4) ~~by~~ Creating awareness to ensure property rights to women.

5) Promoting Allied activities like diary, poultry among women farmers to boost their income.

Government should formulate gender specific and sensitive policy in order to double farmers income by 2022.

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7. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Energy is backbone of every Nations economy it is required for running industries, vehicles etc.

A Nation's energy mix is determined by various factors :-

1) Availability of Natural Resources → A country always try to use that energy source which is with itself. So a country ~~reach~~ rich in gas will use gas and country rich in petroleum will use petroleum.

2) Extend of Demand for a particular energy resource.

3) Use of renewable sources of energy also Extent of determins a nation's energy mix.

4) Cost of different energy sources like Uranium, gas, petroleum also determines energy basket of a country.

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Need for Diversified basket :-

1) Reduces dependence on a single country.
2) ~~His~~ Reduces impact on energy security due to changing geopolitical scenarios.
3) It also a country to better negotiate prices of fuel.
4) Diversification also gives backup against changing fuel prices.
5) ~~India needs to expa~~
~~Govt~~ Government has already taken steps to diversify fuel basket :-

1) Aim to increase renewable sources of energy to 175 GW by 2020
2) Signed MOU's with Kazakistan, Australia, Canada for Uranium.
3) Importing shell gas from USA
4) Invested in Mozambique and Iran Farzad B gasfield for access to gas.
5) Planning to access Lithium (future energy source) from Bolivia.

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8. Despite being a water-stressed economy, micro irrigation penetration in India remains sub-optimal. Discuss the reasons behind it. Also list measures taken by the government to provide an impetus to micro irrigation.

(150 words) 10

एक जल-संकटग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की पैठ उप-इष्टतम (सब ऑप्टीमल) बनी हुई है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog Report, India is going to face its worst water crisis with demand exceeding supply by 2030.

Water for Irrigation ~~is the lar~~ takes away the largest share of water ~~and sto~~. This fact highlights the need for micro irrigation.

Micro irrigation is suboptimal as:-

1) Lack of focus of policymaker on micro-irrigation until the recent years.
2) Lack of awareness among farmers to use micro irrigation.
3) ~~Eno~~ farmers need finance and knowledge to setup a micro irrigation system.
4) General Apathy towards use of water and groundwater. i.e. water not considered precious enough to be conserved.

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Measures taken by government:-

1) Developing microirrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

2) Signing MOU's with Israel which is global leader of ~~[illegible]~~ micro irrigation for capacity building in India.

3) NABARD ~~given loans~~ refinancing to microfinance institutions to give loans for microirrigation

It is high time that we take steps to develop microirrigation so as to reduce wastage of water and achieve the target of 'more crop per drop'.

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9. What are the issues in effective implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in India? Do you think direct benefit transfer as an alternative to TPDS is a viable solution to attain food security?

(150 words) 10

भारत में लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में क्या समस्याएं हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि TPDS के विकल्प के रूप में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण खाद्य सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने का एक व्यवहारिक समाधान है?

Targeted Public Distribution system aims to provide subsidised food to targeted poor population of the country.

Issues in effective Implementation :-

1) Subsidy leakage and divergence of food to black market.
2) Existence of ghost beneficiaries and corruption
3) Poor quality of food grain.
4) Problem in Aadhar authentication leading to denial of access to food grain.

Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) aims to remove these problems by directly desposting money into the bank account of the beneficiary.

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Reasons why DBT is a viable alternative :-

1) It removes the issue of hoarding, diversion of food grain.
2) food habits vary from region to region. So DBT provides autonomy to individual over his food habits.
3) It removes the problem of Aadhar authentication and ghost beneficiaries.

Reasons why DBT can't be a viable Alternative

1) Inflation in food prices can reduce nutritional security of poor.
2) Money deposited might be misused for drinking and gambling by man of the house
3) Instead of replacing TPDS with DBT it would be better to pluck its loophole and make Aadhar based Authentication more reliable so as to ensure the goal of Food & Nutritional security.

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10. Assigning infrastructure status to the logistics industry is a good first move, but there are several other problems related to this sector that need to be addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स (संभार-तंत्र) उद्योग को अवसंरचना का दर्जा देना एक अच्छी आरंभिक पहल है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रक से जुड़ी अन्य कई समस्याएं हैं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Logistic sector has been given infrastructure status, which will improve its access to low cost loans and attract ~~fund~~ debt finance.

This is a nice step but other problems have also lead to ~~incu~~ high logistics cost of 14% in India.

These problem include :-

1) Poor infrastructure

India has poor connectivity with roads, overburdened railway system and an ~~underde~~ underdeveloped inland waterways.

2) Lack of skilled manpower

~~It is~~ It leads to decrease productivity ~~and~~

3) ~~Low~~ Use of obsolete technology → hampers full potential utilisation of the logistics sector.

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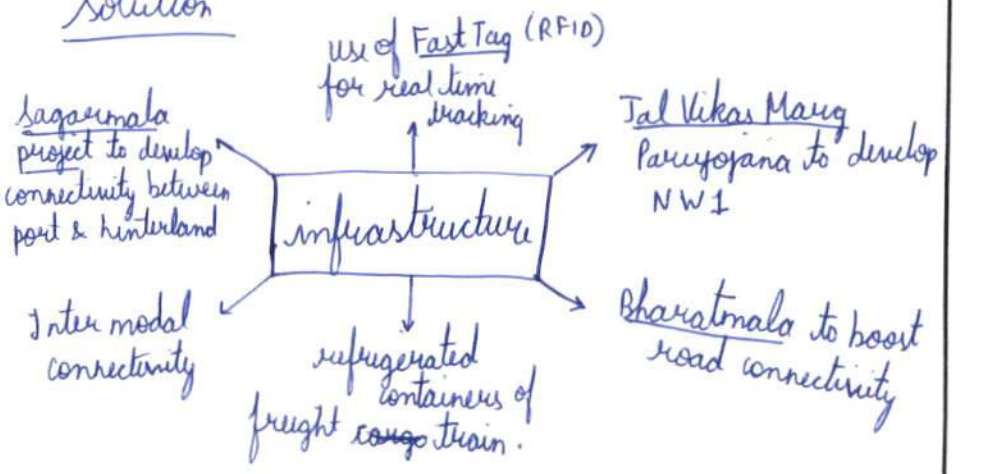
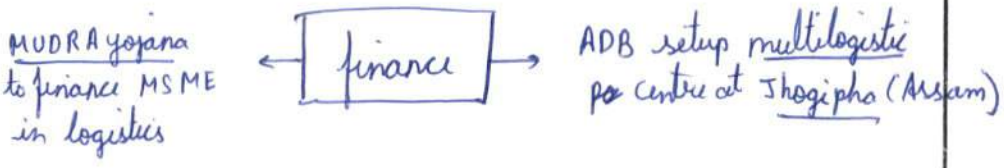
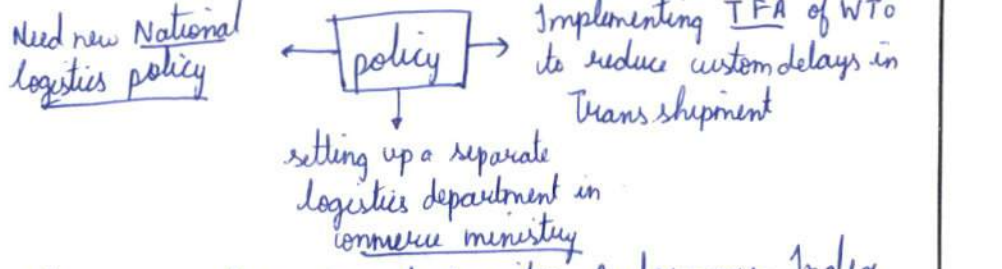
4) Most of the logistics sector is unorganised and so there is lack of data availability.

5) ~~So~~ old Redundant laws and policy hamper development of logistics sector.

Solution







India in recent World Bank Logistics Performance Index jumped from ~~30~~ 54 to 35 but more needs to be done to reduce logistics cost.

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11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana aims to build a network of highways, rural roads, border road and international roads from India to other nations.

It is suffering from challenges such as:-

1) Weak private Infrastructure spending

Bharatmala Pariyojana estimated cost is ₹ 4.5 Lakh crores. So it becomes important for private players to also make contribution in infrastructure spending. But they are unable to do so as:-

a) overleveraged balance sheet because twin balance sheet problem.

b) Low credit access from banks due

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to rising NPA.

c) Fear of project being stalled due to problem of land Acquisition.

2) Projects getting stalled

Project are getting stalled because of Problem in land Acquisition. ~~People~~ Local population protest because:-

a) They are unwilling to give their land.

b) Not adequately compensated and ~~c) Reh Not~~ rehabilitated

c) Promise of job in return of land not being fulfilled.

It is very important to bring back confidence of private players by resuming the stalled project as it will:-

(i) Bring certainity to project completion

(ii) Reduce cost & time over-runs.

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steps taken by government are :-

1) Government is experimenting with new kinds of PPP models such as BOT (Build - operate - transfer), EPC [Engineering Procurement Construction] and HAM [Hybrid Annuity Model]

2) Creating land banks to ease process of land Acquisition.

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12. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Allied sector includes diary, poultry, beekeeping, pisciculture etc. These can increase resilience & economic returns on farming as:-

1) Assured source of Income → Allied sector like diary is not a seasonal activity like agriculture. So this provides a steady source of income.

2) Less Vulnerable to vagaries of climate change. Agriculture depends on rainfall but allied sector not so much affected by climate change.

3) keeping in mind its benefits government has initiated schemes like:-

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1) Focusing on niche areas such as sea-weeding farming, neem oil ~~and~~ and pisciculture.

2) For give a boost to diary sector multiple schemes such as Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Bovine Productivity Mission, Hisar Gaurav etc have been initiated.

3) Focus on capacity building and creating linkage between farmer and market.

4) NABARD giving loans for allied sector such as beekeeping etc.

Allied sector should be given due importance as it will ~~redu~~ help to increase farmer income and reduce suicide rate.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Enumerating the features of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, discuss its potential for the growth of food processing sector in the country. **(250 words) 15**

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना की विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक का विकास करने की इसकी क्षमता की विवेचना (चर्चा) कीजिए।

In Budget 2018-19 government had doubled the allocation to food processing sector this shows the importance given by government to it.

Apart from this government initiated Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana in order to give boost to food processing industry.

Its features

1) Developing mega food processing parks.
2) Developing logistics such as cold storage, ~~processing~~ warehouses etc.
3) Linking farmers & cooperatives with industry
4) Reducing food waste in processing

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food processing sector has immense potential in India as:-

1) It can ~~increase~~ double ~~rate~~ income of farmers by 2022.

2) Presently India is exporting raw fruits and vegetables. ~~Has~~ After food processing we can export finished product. ~~Leading~~ thereby increasing FOREX

3) It has ~~ample~~ tremendous potential to generate employment.

Government is taking many steps to develop a strong food processing base in India by:-

1) Operation Green will ~~help~~ also help to boost food processing.

2) NITI Aayog's Model Contract to link farmers

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and Industry.

3) Liberalising FDI norms in food processing Industry.

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14. Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

India being the 2nd largest agriculture producer is blessed to have a wide variety of crops.

These cropping pattern depends on multiple factors like:-

① Geographical condition → The type of soil, rock, terrain plays an important role in determining cropping pattern.

② climatic condition → Since 60% of Indian agriculture rainfed. So amount of rainfall and other climatic condition like temperature ~~are~~ are important for determining cropping pattern.

③ Market Demand → Demand of price and ~~price of~~ its selling price in market. MSP announced by government is also

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given due consideration.

(4) Access to Resources → Land, capital, labour determines the crop which has to be grown.

~~Some~~ ~~There is~~ Diversity ensures that supply ~~do~~ for a particular crop doesn't exceed demand.

Need for diversification
- dietary and nutritional needs of body
- reduces vulnerability because of climate change
- Crop rotation leads to soil fertility
- Reduces damage from pest.

In India monoculture is being practiced as:-

1) Higher MSP and efficient procurement of rice and wheat ~~has~~ is leading to ~~dis~~ distortion discrimination against other crops.

2) ~~Cultural~~ Traditional Crops → Farmers out of ~~inti~~ inertia and traditional practices

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unwilling to try new crops.

3) <u>change in dietary intake</u> → Since diversity in consumer diet is decreasing so diversity is crop production also ~~in~~ decreasing. Eg) In recent year ~~to~~ millet consumption in consumer diet has lead to its lower production.

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15. Discussing the opportunities presented by decentralised energy systems, enumerate their environmental, economic and social benefits along with institutional, technical and financial challenges that they present.

(250 words) 15

विकेन्द्रीकृत ऊर्जा प्रणालियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवसरों की चर्चा करते हुए, उनके पर्यावरणीय, आर्थिक और सामाजिक लाभों के साथ-साथ उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली संस्थागत, तकनीकी और वित्तीय चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Decentralised energy system such as roof top solar panels, small solar & wind farms ~~this provide energ~~ reduces dependency on central grid for power.

It provides ~~lov~~ lots of opportunities :-

1) Help to reach electricity to geographically isolated and tough terrains like hilly regions of ~~hot~~ North East, desert of Rajasthan

2) Reduces cost of providing electricity as no need to setup long transmission lines. } Economic benefit

3) ~~They are~~ Since they normally use renewable sources of energy so ~~env~~ environmentally friendly. } Environment benefit

4) When electricity reaches rural areas then

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

girl education also improves as she doesn't have to go to collect firewoods and hence can attend school. } social benefit

challenges

1) Institutional challenges

·) No integrated nationwide policy for decentralised power system.

·) ~~Various de~~ Lack of coordination between various ministries and department.

2) Technical

·) Solar, wind & other renewable sources of energy are not reliable sources so we need to ~~connect~~ provide backup with a centralized server.

·) It is technically tough to connect various decentralised system with central grid as instability in one decentralised system can shutdown the whole grid.

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3) financial

Decentralised system suffer from financial crunch as bank ~~unwilling~~ to have reduced credit facility because of rising NPA.

steps taken by Government →

- SRISHTI
  scheme to boost rooftop solar panel
- KUSUM
  To encourage farmers to use solar pumps. ~~Has~~
  * Electricity generated can be used to run pumps
- Smart grid
  what where bidirectional power supply is possible
- Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
  Under this decentralised solar ~~sets~~ sets used to light entire village.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In context of the critical public service role played by the railways, it is difficult to argue that its problems will be solved by privatisation, rather there is a need to work on other options. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

रेलवे द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक सेवा को देखते हुए, यह तर्क देना कठिन है कि निजीकरण से इसकी समस्याएं सुलझ सकेंगी। इसके बजाय अन्य विकल्पों पर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Railway is the backbone of India's economy and the largest employer with around 1.3 million employees.

~~Challen~~ challenges faced by railways in public service delivery:-

1) High operating Ratio → Its operating ratio is 99.6 i.e. railway spends ₹99.6 on maintainence and operation for every ₹100 it earns. This is leading to shortage of finance.

2) Lack of Modernisation → This ~~is~~ causes delays because of fog in winters, slow speed of train.

3) Unhygienic Public service → often complaints

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regarding ~~delay or~~ ~~unh~~ dirty toilets and ~~to~~ unhygenic food.

4) Accidents → Due to poor mantainence and ~~lis~~ lack of technology, number of accidents have increased.

5) overburden → Railway is some stretches have ~~operating ratio~~ track utilisation ratio upto 150%. - This is causing delay in train service.

So solve these problems, privatisation has been given as a solution as it would increase efficiency of service delivery.

But ~~it suf~~ this solution suffers from challenges such as :-

1) Railway is involved in Nation service by catering to backward and geographically isolated regions such as North East, Jammu and Kashmir. Private players won't show interest in these areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Railways provides subsidised rail fare to poor.

3) Private players don't have enough capital to tackle problems of railway.

4) Privatisation of railways will not increase existent rail network. It will just change the owner. So ~~it~~ with ~~opera~~ track utilisation

5 It requires a multidimensional solution to tackle problem of railways:-

1) stop cross-subsidising passenger tariff with cargo tariff. As cargo is main source of income of railways & this is leading to loss of cargo traffic.

2) Monetisation of land ~~to and using~~ to raise non-tariff revenues.

3) National Rail Authority → setup to suggest passenger tariff.

4) Modernisation of railways like starting bullet train & other high speed train.

6 Government can go for selective privatisation where railway ~~does~~ performs only core technical task and other task like catering food, cleaning trains can be given to private players.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The irony of high consumer prices when farmers do not receive adequate margin for their produce calls for an overhaul of agriculture marketing. Discuss the various steps taken by government in this regard. Also suggest ways to further reduce the gap between consumer prices and farmer realisation. **(250 words) 15**

जब किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए पर्याप्त लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है तो ऐसे में उच्च उपभोक्ता कीमतों की विडंबना कृषि विपणन में एक आमूलचूल सुधार की माँग करती है। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उपभोक्ता कीमतों और किसानों को प्राप्त होने वाले मूल्यों के बीच अंतराल को और कम करने के तरीके सुझाइए।

~~Sur~~ Various survey conducted shows that farmers get only 25-30% of final price paid by consumer, the rest is taken up by middlemen. This is leading to :-

- agrarian distress → farmers launching movement for loan waiver in Maharashtra
- farmer's suicide → In 2015, 12,000 farmers committed suicide

This grim situation brings in light the need for ~~ess~~ overhaul of agriculture marketing.

The steps taken by government in this matter are :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) e-NAM (National Agriculture Market)
It is an online portal which connects all the 585 APMC's present in the country. This reduces the monopoly & cartelization done by APMC's.

2) ~~Deso~~ ~~Deco~~ ~~In~~ Budget 2018-19, proposed upgrading 22,000 local haats into GRAams this will boost access of ~~foo~~ small and marginal ~~ma~~ farmer to mandi without the need of any intermediary.

3) NITI Aayog's Model Contract Act to develop direct linkages between farmers and big corporates like Big Bazar, Reliance Fresh etc.

4) e-National Warehousing Receipt
This will allow farmers to store his produce and use the receipt for selling his produce. This will also reduce physical

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

movement of goods.

Ways to reduce gap between consumer prices and farmer realisation are:-

1) Reducing middlemen as they take away maximum profit.

2) Cracking down on hoarders to reduce artifical food inflation ~~of~~. This was reduce burden on consumer.

3) Revamping APMC as ~~they are~~ though they were meant for welfare of farmers, but are now involved in expoiting them by giving less price because of blackmarketing and cartelization.

Way forward

Government should focus on ~~giving~~ rolling out Telangana government's Input Scheme at national level in order to assure fixed incomes for farmer. Apart from that Agricultural marketing should be restructed to bring parity between ~~ex~~ consumer and farmer.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Identifying the key elements under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the horticulture sector in India. Also elaborate the factors which act as roadblocks for the efficient supply chain of Fruits and Vegetables sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

बागवानी के समन्वित विकास के लिए मिशन (मिशन फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ़ हॉर्टिकल्चर: MIDH) के अंतर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्रक के समग्र विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। साथ ही, भारत में फल एवं सब्जी क्षेत्रक हेतु प्रभावी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधक के रूप में कार्य करने वाले कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) provides holistic approach ~~to fruit~~ to ~~from~~ to develop linkage ~~betw~~ from farm to plate.

Its main elements are:-

1) Providing good quality seed, fertilizers
2) Capacity building of horticulturalist
3) Use of technology so facilitate farmer like update about climate, disaster warning
4) Maintaing quality to promote export.
5) Developing linkages between farmer &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

market.

It will lead to holistic development of horticulture sector as:-

1) It will improve quality & yield of produce
2) Help to maintain sanitary and phytosanitary standards required for export.
3) ~~Do~~ Connect horticulturalist with food producing industry under SAMPADA yojana. This value addition will increase ~~to~~ their income.
4) Reducing their vulnerability ~~of~~ from climate change by use of technology and best practices to tackle it.

factors that act as ~~a~~ roadblock for efficient supply chain:-

1) Weak ~~cultural of~~ implementation of contract farming. So either produce

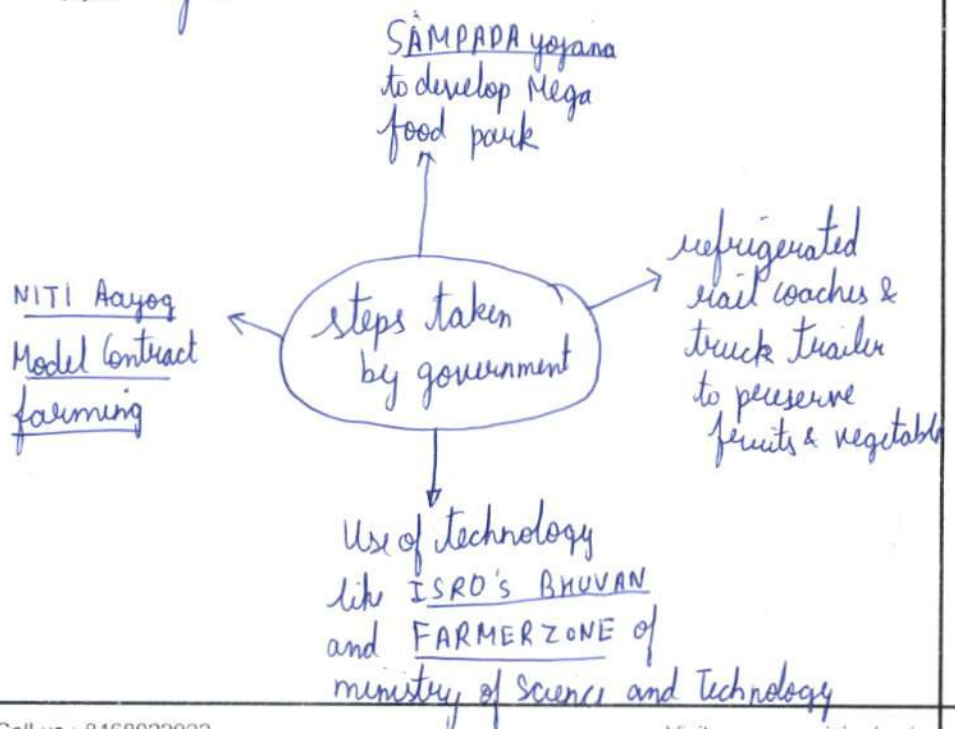
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

doesn't live up to standard of ~~cooper~~ corporate or they ~~do~~ refuse to procure it.

2) Most horticulturalist not large enough to develop linkages with big corporates. So linking them with corporates becomes tough.

3) Poor transportation facility ~~lea~~ like delay of train or traffic jam leads to wastage of fruits and vegetable.

4) Poor cold storages and warehouses for storing them.



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19. It is argued that fertilizer subsidies have a negative impact on promoting Organic farming in India. Comment. Also, critically analyse the advantages of replacing direct benefit transfer in fertilizers with direct income support for farmers. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने में उर्वरक सब्सिडी का एक नकारात्मक प्रभाव रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उर्वरकों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के बदले किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता प्रदान करने के फायदों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has one of the highest ~~sw~~ consumption of fertilizers ~~due~~ primarily due to fertilizer subsidy given by the government.

Fertilizer subsidy has following negative impact:-

1) It ~~A~~ Excess use of fertilizer leads to environmental damage such as pollution of water bodies due to agricultural run-off.

2) Nitrogen based fertilizer subsidy has ~~dete~~ distorted the ratio of N, P, K in soil thereby harming soil health.

To Tackle these disadvantages, government is trying to promote organic farming

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as ~~it~~:-

1) ~~Does~~ It uses organic manure and not chemical fertilizer which makes it both friendly for environment and human consumption.

2) Organic farming will reduce cost of agriculture in India

3) Organic farming will help to reduce the fertilizer subsidy bill of government.

But, organic farming has not been successful as farmers still prefer to use chemical fertilizer because they are cheap ~~or~~, reliable and show result in short term duration. So subsidy on ~~Apart from~~ fertilizer do have ~~an~~ negative impact on organic farming but it is not the sole reason ~~to~~ behind its lack of popularity.

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Direct Benefit transfer is direct transfer of money in the account of the beneficiary ~~instead of giving him fer~~

Advantages

1) It curbs leakage and ensures that benefit reaches the targeted group.

2) It also reduces the diversion of subsidised fertilizer for non-agriculture use.

3) It gives autonomy to farmer to choose for themselves. ~~the best usage of m~~

Disadvantages

1) It doesn't take inflation into account. So with rising cost of fertilizer farmer will be able to buy less fertilizer.

2) Farmers don't have adequate knowledge of ~~fr~~ use of fertilizer. So giving him autonomy can further deteriorate quality of soil because of inefficent use of fertilizer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement ratio is the ratio of number of certified seeds used by farmers to the total number of seeds.

$$\text{speed replacement ratio} = \frac{\text{certified seed}}{\text{total seeds} \leftarrow (\text{field grown seed} + \text{certified seed})}$$

Different types of seeds

1) Certified seed → It is a High yield Variety (seed) which has been modified and treated to give ~~better~~ improved quantity and quality of seed.

2) Breeder Seed → It is the parent seed which is cross-breed with other variety of seed to yield an improved Hybrid.

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Major policy Initiative

1) Forming seed Cooperatives → ~~These~~ The members of these cooperatives are provided good variety of seeds to improve yield

2) Linking farmers with Agricultural universities such as Punjab Agriculture ~~Unity~~ University

3) Focus on R&D ~~like~~ by institutes like PUSA in Delhi to develop new high quality seeds ~~with~~ which are more pest resistant and have lesser harvesting time

4) Signing MoU's with international organisation like IRRI (International Rice Research institute) to open center in Varanasi. This would boost access to cheap quality rice

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~~The gove~~ Presently farmers are not able to achieve full ~~pu~~ potential of out there land because of low quality of seeds.

So government should work in mission mode to provide good quality seed in order to double farmer income by 2022

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	PAWAN KUMAR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	104395
Center	ORN	Date	12/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

1) Parliament ~~aft~~ in 1950-60's used to meet for around 120 days now its ~~yes~~ has reduced to 80-90 days. ~~This~~

2) Simultaneously quality of debate have also deteriorated.

3) There are Increasing cases of disruption, lokjams.

4) Hasty passing of bills such as guillotine on entire finance bill 2018

solution

1) Making ~~rat~~ minimum number of sittings compulsory like in odisha legislative Assembly

2) Imposing fine ~~w~~ on those who regularly disrupt house.

3) Anti defection law should only be limited to

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No-confidence motion, so as to improve the quality of debate. As parliamentarian are not able to speak their minds because of the whip.

4) Right to recall should be formulated in order to recall candidate with whose performance public is unhappy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PRI were introduced through 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act to decentralize democracy.

Success of PRI

1) As a result of 33% reservation of women in PRI the participation of women has increased to 43% of the total panchayat members.

Thus PRI leading to women empowerment

2) In Kerala, PRI has been a huge success resulting in high literacy rate & better health facilities.

failure of PRI

1) Due to financial dependence of states they haven't been able to perform upto the mark.

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2) Over-bureaucratication has reduced the powers of PRI.

Way forward

1) Making PRI financially autonomous & devolving more powers to it.

2) Educating women to fight menance of Sarpanch-Pati.

3) ~~Eno~~ Increasing participation of tribals in Gram Sabha to achieve objective of PESA in letter & spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

CAG is a constitutional body under Article 146.
It functions as a keeper of national accounts, conscience keeper & watch dog by:-

1) Conducting auditing of Consolidated fund, contingency fund & public Account.

2) It also performs efficiency analysis & auditing of various schemes, organisation to look into efficiency in their operations.

3) CAG through its auditing acts as a watchdog & has been able to uncover various scams

Eg) Coalgate scam, CWG scam.

Ways to make Auditing more effective :-

1) Common Cause NGO suggested recruitment

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of specialist in CAG to improve quality of Auditing.

2) Establishing an Audit Board to reduce the ~~con~~ present concentration of power in CAG.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Opaqua~~ Lack of transparency in political funding has been a matter of concern. As it leads to corruption, black money, crony capitalism & money laundrying.

Government introduced electoral bond scheme under which donors have to buy electoral bonds & ~~deposit~~ give it to political parties, which can ~~donate it~~ redeem it not in a specific account.

Advantage of Electoral Bonds

1) Protects donor from opposition political parties by ensuring anonymity.

2) It allows tracking of donations which has been deposited in political party's account.

Disadvantages of Electoral bonds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) It provides anonymity to donor, where donor doesn't has to reveal to which political party it has donated money to.

2) Political parties also won't need to tell about their donors.

~~Wo~~ ? Electoral bonds will provide anonymity & is a regressive step which will lead to more corruption according to Election Commission of India.

Way forward

1) state funding of elections as suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee.

2) National Electoral fund as suggested by former CEC SY Qureshi where ~~political~~ donors parties can deposit & each party will be ~~gision~~ given share ~~accor~~ according to their past electoral performance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

~~No~~ Lobbying refers to ~~go~~ putting pressure on government to take a particular decision.

In India lobbying laws against don't have clarity which - puts it in a grey legal arena.

Need to recognize & regulate lobbying as :-

1) ~~It~~ Regulation of lobbying will reduce ~~un~~ role of bribe & money. ~~un~~

2) It is also recognized in many countries like USA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act gave legal right to access to information by public. ~~It was thro~~ It was introduced with the purpose of increasing transparency in system & holding government officials accountable.

Implementation of RTI Act hasn't being able to achieve its full potential as:-

1) Many times under offical secrets Act, demanded information is rejected.
2) Incomplete information is given.
3) often lots of Information is given which making processing information tough.
4) Frivolous RTI applications have increased burden of government.
5) often RTI is used to blackmail honest officials.

Recently some recent proposals to amend RTI

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Act have ~~been~~ further raised questions such as:-

- Government will decide qualification, tenure of CIC. This will ~~have~~ impact independence & autonomy of CIC.

~~Sri B~~ Further data protection Bill by BN Srikrishna committee talks about amending RTI to protect right to privacy.

These recent cases ~~have~~ will further impacted functioning of RTI.

Way forward

1) Bringing judiciary & political parties under RTI
2) Giving autonomy & Independence of CIC
3) Balancing between right to Information & right to privacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 16(4) of constitution provides reservation to backward castes in education & employment opportunities.

Evolving policy on reservation in promotions:-

1) Indira Sawhney Case → It ~~g~~ upheld reservation to OBC & inserted upper limit of 50% on the reservation. ~~It was silent~~

2) Nagraj Case → It said reservation to SC/ST in promotion depends on 3 factors:-
   a) Inadequacy of representation in public service
   b) Efficiency of organisation
   c) historic backwardness.

It had ~~up~~ put a hold on reservation to SC/ST in promotion. ~~citing reasons of~~

3) Presently Supreme court is hearing matter regarding reservation of SC/ST in promotions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There has been demand to give reservation to SC/ST in promotions so as to: ① give them representation in higher echleons of government service.

② It would be in line with principles of social justice as it would help to write the wrong of the past.

Challenges in reservation of SC/ST in promotions:-

① It would reduce efficiency of organisation as easy promotions would disincentivize SC/ST community to work harder.

② It would demoralize other communities if they know that their chances of promotions have reduced. This should reduce efficiency of organisation.

③ It can create problem in hierarchial order in the bureaucracy.

Instead of giving reservations in promotions. It would be better to fill the already reserved vacant seats for SC/ST communities to increase their representations in public service.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India produces enough food, but still India is suffering from hunger as soon by India's rank in Global Hunger Index ~~by IP~~ [100 out of 119 countries]

Reasons behind paradox:-

1) Wastage of foodgrains due to lack of cold storages & ~~pest~~ rodent attacks

2) Inefficient procurement mechanism by food Corporation of India.

3) Poverty & high food inflation makes access to food difficult.

4) Corruption & ~~diverge~~ diversion of foodgrains in PDS.

5) ~~More focus~~ More focus on cash crops than food crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Sol~~ Solution

National food ~~secu~~ Security Act, 2013

Children

1) Integrated child development scheme (ICDS)
2) Mid Day Meal
3) National Nutrition Mission

Prevention of Corruption

1) Use of Aadhar to reduce divergence of food in PDS
2) Social Audits of PDS by meghalaya government
3) Digitization of PDS

Way forward

1) Construction of more cold storages
2) Preventing rodent attacks on food grains.
3) Improving procurement of food grains by FCI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Through Indian ocean 50% of Cargo & 80% of world's oil passes. This shows the importance of Indian ocean to India.

Economic

1) India ocean is a major transit trade route.
2) 80% of India's oil needs are imported through Indian ocean.
3) Majority of India's trade happens through it.

Social & Cultural

1) Indian Ocean has always been a cultural melting point with people of different culture coming together.
2) cholas through Indian ocean spread Indian culture to ASEAN region. ~~Go~~ Indian government has started Project MAUSAM to research culture in Indian ocean region.

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3) Thus Indian ocean is not just a water body it is becoming global stage of economic, social & cultural dialogue especially with entry of superpowers like US & china.

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has always been at forefront of environmental protection, as environmental protection is part of our value system.

Initially India was a little concerned about impact of development due to environmental protection. India wanted developed countries to take more responsibilities as they were the major polluters in line with Kyoto & montreal protocol.

But after signing paris climate deal ~~India~~ & ~~ds~~ withdrawal of USA from it has ~~led d~~ made India a leader of environmental protection.

India has founded International Solar Alliance alongwith France to encourage use of

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solar energy.
India plans to install 227 GW of renewable sources of energy by 2022 & produce 30% of energy needs ~~by~~ through renewable source by 2030.
Use of LED ~~lbs~~ under UJJALA programme & installing rooftop solar panel through SRISTI scheme. India has now becoming major global leader in environmental protection.

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Finance Commission (FC) is appointed by President under Article 280 every 5 year to determine:-

1) Devolution of net proceeds of tax between centre & states & between different states.
2) Ways to augment consolidated fund of states to improve working of panchayats
3) Provide guidelines regarding grant-in-aid to states by centre.

Issues being debated wrt ToR of 15th finance Commission are

1) Population

In Earlier finance commission report 1971 was taken as base year of the population. Now in 15th FC, 2011 has been taken as base year.

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States especially the Southern states are against this, as they think that they ~~are being~~ will be penalised for controlling growth of population. As because of lower population they will be getting lesser amount of money.

2) Controlling fiscal deficit

States will be awarded for controlling fiscal deficit & for not ~~or~~ ~~un~~ becoming populist, so as to control macroeconomic indicators. But which scheme is populist is very subjective in nature.

3) Implementation of Union government pet scheme

State governments which have implemented union government schemes properly will be given extra allocation of funds. ~~Mo~~ So many states who have focussed on their own schemes will be penalised

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4) No consideration of forest cover as was done by previous finance commission. This would drastically impact finances of North-Eastern states.

Government needs to address the fears of different state government & also make them part of decision making process in light of federal principles of Indian democracy.

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian constitution is an amalgamation of multiple constitutions ~~&~~ of world with our own Indian values.

This can be seen from the following instances:-

1) Preamble

India adopted principles of Equality, liberty & fraternity of French revolution

It also mentions justice ~~which is~~ & socialist state which have been inspired by the Russian socialist movement.

2) Fundamental Rights have been inspired from democratic values of USA

3) Directive principle of state policy (DPSP)

It ~~const~~ consists of → Gandhian DPSP, ~~Liberal~~ socialist DPSP, & Intellectual DPSP

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Therefore our DPSP are an ~~armal~~ synthesis of Indian values, democratic & social movement of west.

Like Gandhian ~~in~~ DPSP talks about ban on slaughter of cows, giving women & child right to health.

socialist DPSP includes providing free legal aid to poor, participation of workers in industry.

Intellectual DPSP inspired by democratic movement includes protection of environment

4) Fundamental Duties are inspired by Russian revolution & our struggle for Indian Independence

5) Having Right to Equality, Abolition of untouchability ~~un~~ & Right to follow Religion of fundamental rights have been inspired from our Independence movement.

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c) Concept of separation of power has been taken from French Revolution.

India developed a constitution by synthesises of best values of west with our own existing values & struggle of independence movement.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary is one of the 3 main pillars of the Indian democracy.

Independent Judiciary is important for sustainance of democracy as :-

1) It acts as a ~~balance~~ check on the powers of legislature & executive.
2) It is the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens of the country.
3) It is responsible to ensure that state functions according to constitutional framework.
4) It holds government accountable.
5) It interprets laws & provides justice to citizens.

To ensure independence of judiciary, multiple safeguards have been provided like :-

1) Appointment of Judges through collegium

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system. This shield judges from executive control.

2) Removal of judges is only possible through impeachment, which is a very tough process.

3) Judges are appointed by president & their salaries are charged on Consolidated fund of India.

4) Power to punish for contempt of court.

5) Appointment of chief Justice of India on recommendation of outgoing chief Justice of India.

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism ~~is~~ has matured a lot with India moving from a quasi federalism to competitive to collaborative federalism.

Growth in Indian federalism

1) Economic

·) 14th finance commission devolved 42% ~~under~~ of net tax proceeds instead of previous 32% to states.

·) Over years states have been given more autonomy to use their funds.

2) Political management

·) Due to ushering of era of coalition politics states political powers have increased considerably.

·) States have been given power regarding

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devolution of powers to the local governments like panchayats & municipalities.

Despite these improvement, still structural problems exist such as:-

1) Political

·) Misuse of Governor's office to appoint CM during hung assembly.

·) Union exercising overarching power over states

·) Misuse of Article 356 to declare Presidents rule

2) Economic

·) Union government decides terms of reference of finance commission without much concurrence from state government.

·) Union can only make taxation laws.

Ways to solve above problems :-

1) Inter-state Council (Article 263) : There should

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be regular meeting of Inter-state council to resolve disputes between states & union government.

2) Increasing representation of states in NITI Aayog

3) ~~Establishes~~ Passing Interstate Water dispute (Amendment) Bill 2017 to tackle interstate water dispute.

4) Making state government part of decision making process while determining in terms of reference of finance commission.

Government should take more measures like GST Council to enhance collaboration between states & Union on matters of critical importance.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 was recently amended to ~~allow~~ balance action against corrupt public servant & protection of honest official.

Amendment are as follows :-

1) ~~It~~ Now even before initiation of enquiry, permission of superior authority, will have to be taken. This ~~ensures~~ ensures honest officers are protected.

2) Section of Prevention of Corruption Act which states that in case of fault official can be charged of getting pecuniary benefits & tried upon. This section has been removed.

3) Now not only taking bribe, but giving

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bribe is also an offence.

So new amended law strikes a balance between enforcement overzealousness & need to ~~or~~ take action against corrupt public servant.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector includes NGO's, SHG etc. charitable organisations.

Issues plaguing voluntary sector are :-

1) Mushrooming of fake organisations
There has been ~~recent~~ increased cases of ~~increased~~ fraud by fake NGO's & charitable organisation.

2) No accountability of voluntary sector organization on how they are using money raised from donations.

3) Corruption & embezzlement of money by these voluntary sector organisations.

4) Use of foreign aid without ~~follow~~ registering under FCRA (foreign contribution Regulation Act)

In light of these challenges, there is a need for

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National Accrediation Agencies to :-

① Ensure that the voluntary sector organizations are legit

② It will allow rating of these organisation, which will help donors to decide for themselves to which organisation they want to donate money.

③ Bring transparency in working of these organisation.

④ Regular review by this agency will help to improve efficiency of the organisation & also help to ~~to~~ keep track of money. Thereby preventing moneylaundering.

⑤ It will develop an atmosphere of competition between the ~~NGO~~ NGO's.

It is high time that National Accreditation Agency is established to rate the voluntary sector organisations.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Teacher are at the very core of our educational system. Quality of teacher determines the quality of teaching outcomes.

Given its importance teacher ~~tr~~ training has been the focus area of the government, but the present system suffers from some glaring problems such as:-

1) Shortage of teacher training Institutes.
2) Lack of proper accredation of teacher training institutions.
3) One size fits all approach of teacher training institutes throughout country.
4) Problem of fake training certificates.
5) Many teachers are teaching without undergoing any professional training

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⇒ Ways to solve these challenges :-

1) Opening of more training teachers Institutions
2) ~~Ro~~ Creating mandatory online registration mechanism for each training institutions, so as to curb menace of fake training institutions.
3) Capacity building of ~~to~~ ~~teache~~ training institutes in order to improve quality of training imparted.
4) Having different teacher training modules depending on regional requirements of districts.
5) Training teachers in vernacular language of that region.
6) Introduction of teacher Entrance test as recommended by TSR Subramanium Committee to ensure quality of teachers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government should develop stringent monitoring mechanism to ensure that quality training is imparted to teachers in order to improve learning outcome.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AYUSHMAN BHARAT was proposed in Budget 2018-19 with the aim of universalizing access to healthcare.

It has 2 components:-

1) Health & Wellness Centres → They will provide primary healthcare & become backbone of Indian health architecture.

2) National Health Protection Scheme → It will provide insurance of ₹ 5 lakh to 10 crore poor families. With a coverage of 50 crore beneficiaries it will be world's largest public healthcare insurance scheme.

. This shows the massive scale of the scheme.

Intended Benefits to scheme are as follows:-

1) India has high out of pocket Expenditure of

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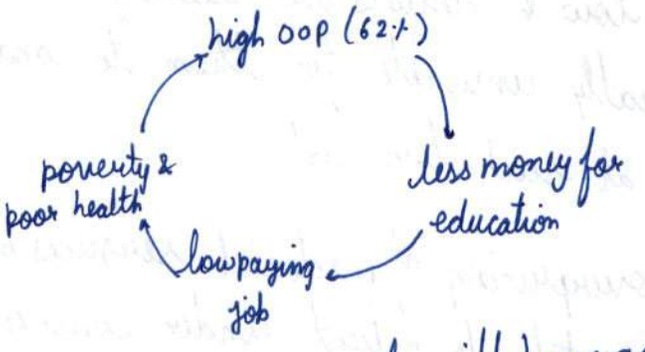
62% which has pushed 63 million people below poverty line.

High out of pocket expenditure (OOP) also leads to perpetuation of poverty :-



So under NHPS, poor people will have access to Insurance cover.

2) High Health & Wellness Centres will help to tackle shortage of doctors & reduce burden on teritary healthcare system.

3) It is a step towards universalization of healthcare.

challenges in AYUSHMAN BHARAT scheme:-

1) It will put pressure on public exchequer as it requires massive amount of finance.

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2) Worldover such insurance based models have been misused by private insurance companies to earn profit.

3) Cost of treatment under Ayushman Bharat is very low & doctors are calling it ~~eco~~ financially unviable for them to conduct procedures at such low cost.

4) chances of overpricing of medical services by private hospitals to patient under insurance coverage.

5) States already having ~~such~~ similar insurance schemes are apprehensive about replacing their existing structure with a new structure of AYUSHMAN BHARAT

Overall its a step in right direction. Its success will ensure affordable quality health to crores of people.

AYUSHMAN BHARAT scheme's shortcoming needs to be resolved as its success will usher health revolution in India.

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

China has become the largest trading partner of Africa thanks to its $3 trillion FOREX reserve compared to India's $ 400 billion reserves.

So India is looking at different ways to increase its footprints in Africa such as:-

1) Asia - Africa ~~Cooperation~~ ~~Development~~ growth Corridor
India & Japan have collaborated together to develop quality infrastructure in Africa.

2) Holding meeting of African Development Bank in India

3) Dealing with regional African organisations such as ECOWAS of west African countries.

4) Helping African countries to develop.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals.

5) Providing bright African students with scholarship to study in Indian universities.

6) Working with South Africa in multilateral institutions like ~~BIR~~ BRICS & IBSA

7) Training solar Mamas to install solar panels in rural Africa.

8) Collaborating with ~~African~~ Indian Ocean littoral African countries ~~A~~ under Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.

9) Combating pirates near coast of Somalia to provide open & safe maritime route for trading.

10) Developing deeper people to people ties through student Exchange programme, tourism.

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India & Africa have got civilzational ties & India should use its goodwill in order to tackle the ~~exan~~ revisionist power like China who ~~has~~ is conducting debt-trap diplomacy to expand its sphere of influence.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

America has imposed sanctions on Russia & Iran according to which any country that does trade with them will suffer from secondary sanctions.

India being a trading partner with Russia & Iran ~~will~~ is facing a threat of American sanctions.

These sanctions will affect India in following ways :-

1) Russia

America under Countering America's Adversary through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) has imposed sanctions on Russia.

a) India who is an old defence trading partner of Russia is dependent on Russian equipment not only

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because of legacy issues but also for modernisation of its armed forces.

b) India is in final stages of signing deal with Russia on trade of S-400 triumf anti ~~missible~~ missile system.

So sanctions on Russia can threaten S-400 deal & put India's national security at risk. Also India requires russian spare parts for its older russian equipments.

2) Iran

) Iran is 3rd largest oil supplier to India.

) India has invested in chhabahar port in Iran which will provide India access to Afghanistan & ~~Pakistan~~ Central Asia bypassing Pakistan.

America wants India to reduce import of oil to zero from Iran which will impact our energy security & Iran also provides oil at discounted rate.

Stalling of chhabahar port will give china a

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chance to expand its footprints in the region.

) It will also cut India's chances of accessing Central Asia.

3) India's Reputation → It will come under threat if India ~~co~~ succumbs to USA's pressure. As it would mean to go back on our principle of Strategic Autonomy.

Ways to Address problem

1) Work with like minded countries like china, which is also dependent on Iranian oil.

2) Try to convince USA, that it ~~would~~ allowing India to buy Russian equipment & accessing Central Asia will strengthen India to counter china.

3) Use of alternative payment mechanism like setting up branch of UCO bank or paying Iranian oil with wheat from India.

India has categorically stated that it only accepts UN sanctions & not sanctions by any country. So India should take steps to safeguard its Interest.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	PAWAN KUMAR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	104395
Center	ORN	Date	14/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

Poor land record is the legacy of British Raj in India.

Importance of solving problem of poor land records

- It will ease process of land acquisition
- It will help farmers to take loans from banks. As due to poor land record can't mortgage land for loans
- It will help to solve existing land disputes.

Ways to solve

1) Digitisation of land records like Bhoomi project of Karnataka government

2) Use of technology like Blockchain to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

develop land records.

3) Proper surveying of land.

4) Taking help of village panchayat & Sarpanch to verify land holding.

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2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

Infrastructure forms backbone of any economy.

features which make infrastructure financing a challenge :-

1) Long gestation period creates asset-liability mismatch in banks.

2) It is vulnerable to changing global economic scenario & national policy making. Which makes ~~infrast~~ loans given suspectable to NPA

3) Infrastructure development is expensive, so it requries large amount of loans.

Measures Required to facilitate growth of Infrastructure :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Raising funds from long term infrastructure bond instead of banks.

2) Use of Investment tools such as REITs & InVITs

3) ~~Collab~~ Taking loans from multilateral finance institutions such as AIIB, ADB, World Bank.

It is estimated that India requires $4 trillion dollar in next 3 decades to fulfill its infrastructural needs. This makes it very important to have a stable Infrastructure financing model.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Electronics constitute 2nd largest import bill only after petroleum. This shows that rising demand isn't met indigenously.

favourable conditions

- Huge demand
- 2nd highest STEM graduate in world
- cheap workforce
- established IT & software industry

Hindrance in growth of electronics manufacturing are :-

1) Poor infrastructure
2) Lack of skilled manpower in manufacturing of semi conductors.
3) Unfavourable electronics manufacturing policy.
4) Lack of funding in R&D.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Inverted duty structure which makes import convinent.

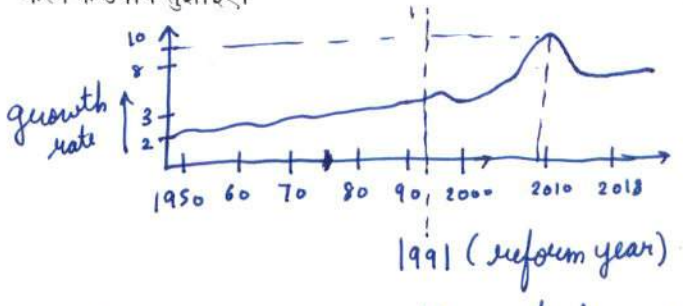
steps Needed Enhance electronics manufacturing

1) Tax holiday & other business incentives.
2) Increasing funding of R&D
3) skill development in electronics manufacturing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।



Post reform Era growth rate has increased from 3% to 7-8% on an average. However inequality has also increased leading to high poverty. According to oxfam report 2017 in India 1% controls 73% of wealth.

This paradox exists as:-

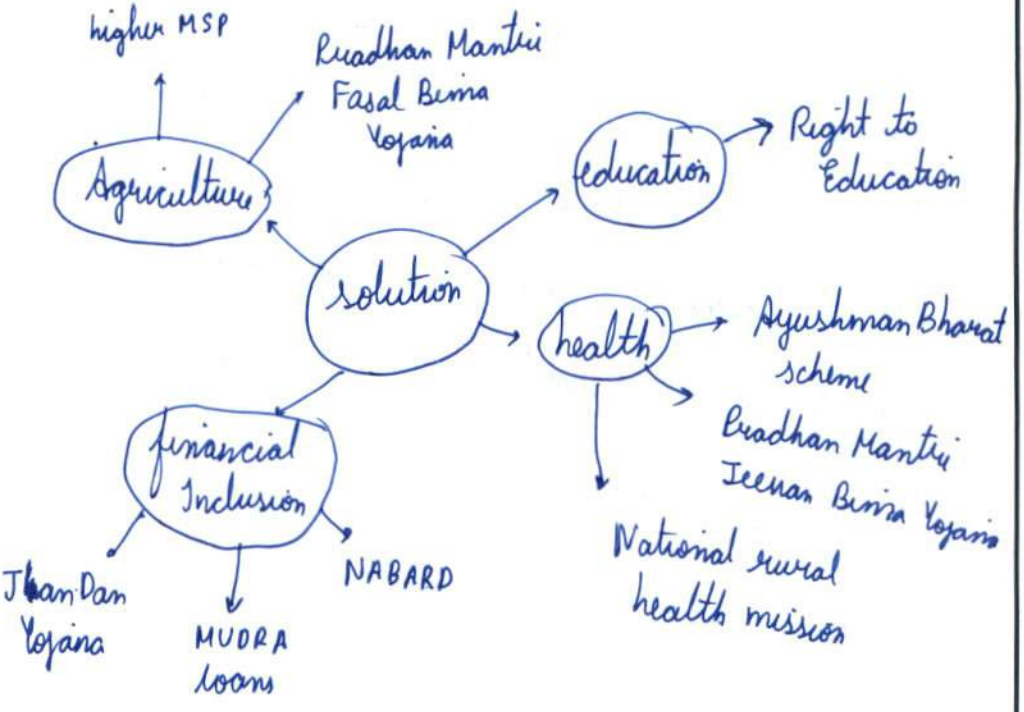
① High Inequality as explained above; where few ② benefitted from LPG reforms.

② Recent phenomenon of Jobless growth → where growth is fuelled by consumption of upper & middle class.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Huge disparity in Education & Nutrition is creating gap between rich & poor.

④ Due to liberalisation, FDI is increasing in India leading to growth.



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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

Over years India's agriculture production has drastically increased, which has led to creation of surpluses.

Due to ban or restriction on export of commodities under Essential commodities Act farmers are unable to export their produce & they are forced to sell it in India at throwaway prices.

Essential commodities Act (ECA) was introduced so as to control food inflation. So the act is favouring consumers at the cost of farmers.

~~So there~~ Pros of Removing Agricultural Commodity from ECA:-

1) Increase income of farmers.
2) Increase export basket of India.
3) Prevent farmers suicide. Presently 12,000 farmers commit suicide every year.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cons of Removing Agricultural commodity from ECA :-

1) Increase food inflation.
2) Create a situation where agriculture produce being sold internationally while food shortage exist in India.

It is high time that agricultural commodities are removed from Essential commodities Act so as to double farmers income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

National forest policy of 1988 is 30 years old and with changing times there is a need for new forest policy.

Need for new forest policy

1) To incorporate use of new technology for conservation & preservation of forest.
2) Focus on new set of endangered species.
3) To bring forest policy inline with forest rights Act of 2006 which provides rights to tribals over access to resources.
4) To incorporate private sector, civil societies & locals in forest protection.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Rapid urbanization has led to ~~up~~ unplanned expansion of cities which have made them vulnerable to disasters like:-

1) Flooding → flooding in chennai & Mumbai is due to unplanned growth of cities where wetland & river floodplains have been destroyed.

2) Urban fire → ~~More~~ over crowding in cities have led to maximizing area of flat at cost of space for fire exit. This has led to death of people in Delhi [Uphaar Cinema fire] & in restaurants of Mumbai

3) Earthquake → Due to rapid rise of population, rapid construction has occurred at cost of safety norms. This has led to creation of disaster vulnerable buildings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Epidemic → Due to creation of slums & overcrowding, spread of disease in very fast in cities.

Measures to develop disaster resilient cities:-

① Better enforcement of rules by municipalities

② Creating awareness about disaster resilient infrastructure in public.

③ Protecting wetland, floodplains of river & enhancing drainage system to prevent flooding.

④ ~~Disa~~ Disaster mapping of area to build buildings according.

⑤ Reduce pace of migration to control burst of population in cities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling refers to collecting DNA samples and storing them in system, so as to use them in future for identification of person. It is used in many fields such as forensics, identification of disaster victim, preventing food adultery.

Application of DNA profiling in forensics :-

① It is used to store DNA of criminal, so that any future crime by him / her can be easily tracked

② DNA profiling can also help in identification of unknown dead bodies.

③ It can help in investigation of crime. As by collecting DNA from crime site one can determine who the criminal is.

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DNA technology (Use & Application) Bill 2018

1) It allows collection of DNA samples of criminals
2) Creation of DNA bank to store DNA of suspects.
3) It also ~~be~~ lays down protection mechanism to safeguard right to privacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue Water Capabilities refers to capability of Navy to operate anywhere in the ocean i.e.

~~the~~ ① They don't need to comeback to parent nation for refuelling.

② They have knowledge about seas from all around the world.

③ They have enough logistics to conduct operation anywhere in the world.

Presently ~~only~~ US Navy ~~is~~ has highest Blue Water Capabilities.

Measures needed to ~~to~~ enhance blue water capabilities of Indian Navy :-

1) Signing MOU with other countries to have access to their ports for refuelling & repairs like that with Singapore (changi port)

2) Opening overseas naval ports Eg) As done by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

china in Djibouti.

3) Increasing fleet of nuclear powered submarines & aircraft carriers.

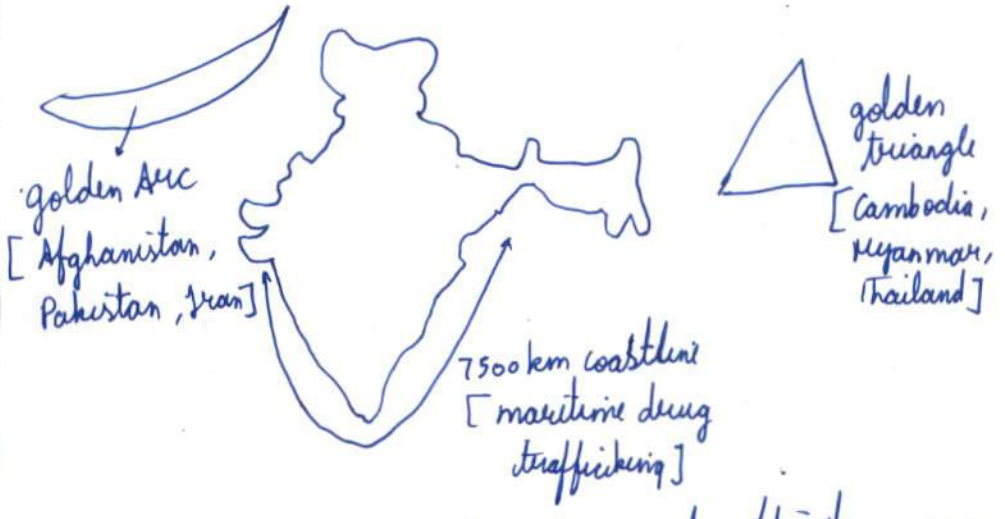
4) Improving indigenous manufacturing in navy & increasing R&D.

5) Use of advance technology like CATOBAR in aircraft carriers for propulsion of aircrafts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।



India is vulnerable to drug trafficking as :-

1) Geographic location → India is between golden arc & golden triangle which are major hub of production of drugs.
~~India's~~. Eg) In punjab drug smuggled from Pakistan.

2) Long Coastline → It makes patrolling tough which allows maritime drug trafficking into India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Large population → It leads to increase demand for drugs.

4) Porous land borders due to tough terrains like forest, rivers makes it easy to traffic drugs into India.

steps taken to control drug trafficking

1) Sharing of intelligence & coordination with other countries to crackdown on trans national smuggling.

2) Improved marine patrolling with help of Navy, coast guards & marine police force.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India imports 80% of its ~~ensuro~~ oil needs. So this makes Indian economy highly vulnerable to fluctuations in global crude oil price.

Impact of high global crude oil prices :-

1) Higher Current Account Deficit → It increases import bill thereby increasing trade & current account deficit.

2) Higher Inflation → High petrol & diesel prices increase cost of transportation. Leading to higher food inflation.

3) Depreciation of Rupee → higher global oil needs leads to fall of ~~rupp~~ Rupee wrt dollar.

4) It disturbs macroeconomic fundamental of economy. which makes raising money through bonds expensive. It can also lead to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

flight of money of FII, FPI.

5) It impacts government's ~~expens~~ expenditure on social empowerment as larger share of money goes into import of oil.

steps to Insulate India from global oil price volatility :-

1) Enhancing Renewable Energy basket → India plans to install renewable energy capacity of 227 GW by 2022 from the present 70GW.

2) Use of electric - Vehicle → India plans to manufacture only e- vehicles after 2030.

3) Better end to end connectivity by public transportation to reduce number of private vehicles.

4) 100% electrification of Railways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Setting up of more strategic petroleum reserves in order to reduce price volatility.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

Private sector ~~can~~ has played a critical role in skill development ~~in~~ like:-

1) Establishment of ITI's.
2) ~~st~~ Imparting skill training.
3) Collaborating with colleges to inculcate employable skills in youth.
4) Helping government in policy formulation
5) Promoting technology for skill development.
6) Hiring of workforce from these ITIs

Ways to ~~impro~~ Improve skill development sector :-

① Oversight

② Digitisation of ITIs to keep track on their

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

activities.

- Developing a standard ~~s~~ framework for certification of skills like NSQF.

② finance

- Government setting up Kaushal Kendras under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Abhiyan
- Developing PPP model for financing skill development.
- Encouraging industries to setup their own skilling centres.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

India is the fastest growing e-commerce market in the world.

Need for regulation

1) FDI → A clear e-commerce policy will attract more FDI & improve ease of doing business

2) Entry of Walmart → Walmart wasn't allowed to setup brick & mortar shops in India because of restrictions on multibrand retail. So it used loophole & acquired flipkart e-commerce company to enter Indian market.

3) Protect rights of customer from expoitation by e-commerce giants.

4) To regulate impact of e-commerce giants

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on the local ration shops. So regulation will help to prevent monopoly of few ~~gov~~ global ~~gov~~ giants such as Amazon, Walmart.

Challenges faced by e-commerce :-

1) Absence of National e-commerce policy is preventing other companies from entering into India.

2) Lack of internet penetration & digital literacy in rural area where 70% of population lives.

3) Cut-throat competition for local companies & startups because of huge discounts given by big companies like Amazon.

4) Lack of ~~unt~~ infrastructure such as warehousing & transportation facility increases logistics cost for e-commerce companies.

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5) e-commerce startups face problem of accessing credit.

~~Way forward~~

→ Government is bringing e-commerce policy & has already started schemes like startup India, tax holidays & MUDRA loans to promote e-commerce ~~startup startups~~ in India.

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14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Dairy sector is one of the most important allied sector of Agriculture in India.

Importance

1) Regular source of Income for farmers, as it isn't seasonal like agriculture labour.
2) Generates large scale employment.
3) Ensures nutritional ~~bala~~ security of country.
4) forms backbone of milk processing industries like sweets, ~~ice~~ ice cream, curd etc.
5) It also protects dairy animals by ensuring them proper food & veterinary care.

Achievement of dairy sector
- India largest producer of milk in world
- India has largest population of milch cattle.

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Overproduction is one of the reasons faced by dairy sector which has led to crashing of milk prices. This resentment was shown by 10 day national strike by farmers in June by spilling milk on roads.

However, overproduction is not the only reason as:-

1) India suffers from low milk productivity in comparison to New-Zealand.

2) ~~Milk giving capacity of In~~ There is poor ~~mark~~ linkage of dairy farmers with global value chain. So they aren't able to expand their production.

Solution

1) Connect dairy farmers with global value chain.

2) Improve storage & transportation system to prevent distress sale.

3) Use of milk in food processing industry.

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4) Training dairy farmers in making milk based products like milk shake, ice-cream to increase income.

5) Schemes like Hisar Gaurav, National Bovine Mission to improve productivity of cows.

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15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile & Apparel Industry ~~are~~ is one of the largest employers ~~India~~ India.

★ Potential of textile Industry

1) Labour Intensive sector → So textile & apparel has opportunity to generate large scale employment in India.

2) Exports → Textile sector has huge potential of exports thanks to cheap labour.

3) Growth in textile & Apparel sector also gives boost to other sector such as agriculture (cotton growing farmers)

4) Culture → Variation in textile & apparels show rich diversity & culture of India.

★ Challenges to achieve true potential of textile sector :-

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1) ~~Exp~~ ~~Poor use of it~~ obsolete Technology → Indian textile mills don't have machine to process gold quality cotton. So most of the good quality cotton is exported.

2) Poor quality of Raw material → Due to poor quality of raw material, final product's quality is also impacted.

3) Textile policy → As a result of old textile policy which is not fibre neutral it results in underutilization of India's potential.

4) Strict labour laws impact generation of employment in textile industry.

5) Lacked of skilled manpower in textile Industry.

6) Lack of basic Infrastructure like 24x7 electricity

7) Lack of focus on synthetic fibres which are in demand in international markets.

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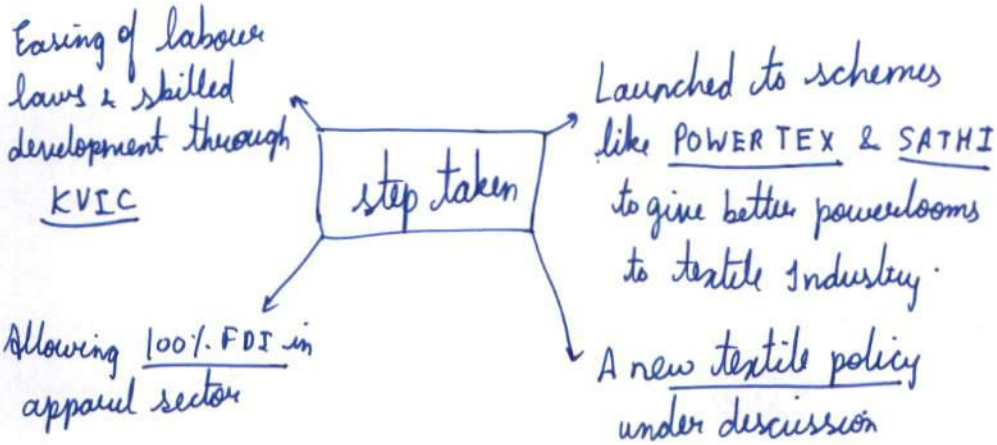

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16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Transportation corridors are road & rail corridors through forest & other biodiverse areas. They are needed to enhance connectivity, reduce travel time but they also have adverse impact on wildlife such as:-

1) Death of Animals → It increases deaths because of accident like collision between elephants & train in common in Uttarakhand.

2) Noise pollution → It increases noise levels which causes disturbances in mind of the animals.

3) Tremors because of train & vehicle can create panic among small animals near transport corridor.

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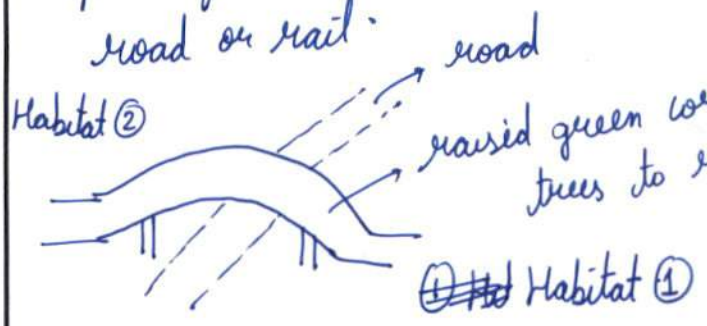
4) Fragmentation of habitat → This reduces area available for ~~anim~~ animals to graze, hunt etc.

5) Increases Man - Animal Conflict

Policy framework for transportation corridor :-

1) Government aiming to build green corridor in order for animals to travel from one part of habitat to other bypassing the road or rail.



Already Telangana government is building green corridors.

2) Environmental impact assessment → Conducted to minimise damage to environment.

3) CAMPA fund → Money deposited in this fund to compensate for deforestation.

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Measures needed to minimise negative Impact

1) Proper utilization of CAMPA fund for afforestation.
2) ~~Ar~~ Construction of more green corridors for animals.
3) Use of environment friendly construction material to minimise damage to environment.
4) Installation of sound & shock absorbers to minimise disturbance to animal.
5) Use of technology like mobile Apps to inform about any accident on road to provide quick first aid to animal.

There is a need to balance developmental & environmental needs. India can learn from international best practices like that of Sweden in constructing transportation corridors.

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17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

~~NITI Aayog~~ According to Economic Survey 2017-18 farmers income can reduce by 25% as a result of climate change.

Technology can help to tackle the problem of climate change like :-

1) Productivity

·) Soil Health Card → It can tell farmer which crop to grow & which fertilizer to use to increase productivity.

·) Use of microirrigation / drip irrigation to improve productivity

·) Through genomics better productivity seeds can be given to farmers.

·) CHAMAN → It will help horticulture industry to improve its sanitary & phytosanitary standards.

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2) Reducing susceptibility

·) Use of satellites & early weather warning system like that of drought. Eg) e-NADAMs

·) Helpline numbers & ~~tel~~ television shows can help farmers to tackle various problem.

·) Pradhan Mantri fasal ~~Bima~~ Bima Yojana will use technology like drones to reimburse farmers in case of crop failure.

·) FARMER ZONE → portal will give holistic information to farmer like climate, soil type, pest to reduce susceptibility.

·) Better pesticides, storage facilities will reduce suspectibility.

However despite these advantages utilization of technology remains underutilized as:-

1) Lack of Digital literacy.

2) ~~A~~ shortage of skilled manpower.

3) Poor interface between farmers, agricultural

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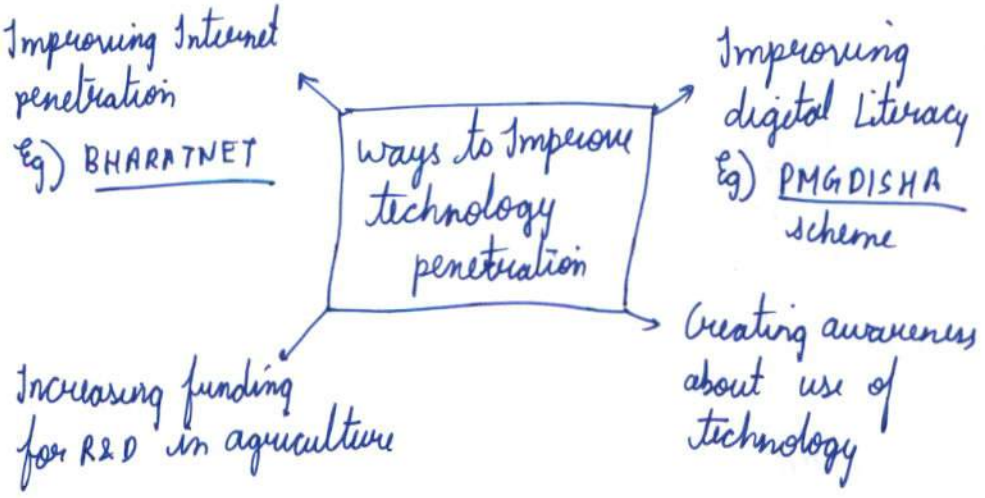
scientist & policymakers.

4) Lack of infrastructure like internet penetration

5) Inertia towards change & use of technology.

6) Lack of awareness amongst farmers about many schemes that has been launched by them.

~~Ways to It~~



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18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent transportation system refers to a smart transportation system which uses tools like artificial intelligence, machine learning & Internet of things to provide seamless transportation experience.

Need of ITS

1) Smart traffic light signals → will reduce waiting time & lead to better traffic management according to traffic rush.

2) Multimodal transportation system which provide end to end connectivity.

3) Reduce Road Accidents → It will reduce roads accidents which is a major cause of death.

4) Better surveillence of roads will help police

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to maintain law & order on roads.

5) Reduced Delay → It will help to tackle problem of traffic jams

6) Quicker transportation → It will reduce wastage of perishable goods like fruits, vegetable.

Challenges in deploying ITS

1) Lack of digital literacy → Its is problem ~~to~~ as ~~do~~ limits potential of use of technology. Eg) Fast Tag RFID tags to provide seamless toll experience not much popular due to digital illiteracy.

2) Shortage of skilled manpower → India needs more skilled workforce working on AI, IoT, Big data.

3) Police force → Need to modernize police force & train them in using new generation technology.

Vacancies in police force also makes traffic

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management tough.

4) Poor access to ~~high~~ / modern technology → Due to ~~fad~~ lack of R&D / India make to rely on other countries for technology.

There is a need to promote digital literacy ~~&~~, R&D in Intelligent transportation system so as to improve Ease of living in India.

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19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Sreekrishna Committee on "Data protection" has recently suggested principle of Data localisation. Data localisation refers to storing data of citizens by MNC's within his/her country of residence. That is, presently global companies like Google, facebook store data of Indians in their servers in USA; but when data localisation principle kicks in they will have to store data of Indians in servers in India itself.

Significance of Data ~~location~~ localisation

1) It will allow quick access to data to Indian law enforcement Agencies.
2) It will make global companies accountable to Indian government.

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3) It will safeguard misuse of personal data of Indians by any other foreign nations. ~~Has~~

4) It is in tune with fundamental right of ~~pr~~ Right to privacy as declared in KS Puttuswamy case.

~~Limitations in strengthening~~
Draft personal Data protection Bill 2018 has made it mandatory:-

1) For Data fiduciaries (data companies) to keep a copy of personal data of individuals in India.

2) ~~Peo~~ People have to Right to consent to know how their data is being used.

3) Processing of data can take place without consent only in matter related to national security.

However these principles of data localisation has several limitations such as:-

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1) ~~Right over geographical~~ Having servers in India won't give Government right over the data. So, still they will have to go through the same lengthy process for retrieval of data.

2) Data localisation will increase cost of doing Business in India. This will discourage foreign companies to invest in India. This will have impact on technology transfer.

3) Law Enforcement agencies don't have ~~se~~ as strong cyber security framework in India. So this can make personal data of citizens vulnerable.

The Bill, is a step in right directions & apprehensions of Companies should be addressed so as to strike balance between law enforcement & ~~business inte~~ ease of doing Business in India.

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20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Issues of illegal immigration was recently in news because of illegal Rohingya immigrant & illegal bangladeshi immigrants in Assam.

Illegal immigrants can be threat to National security as :-

1) These immigrants have entered India without any official screening process so these people might even belong to a terrorist organisation.

2) Illegally entering into India shows loopholes in our Border security management system.

3) Since they are unaccounted people living in a country, it becomes difficult ~~to~~ for government to keep track on their activities.

4) Since these immigrants are poor, so they are ~~super~~ easy target of radicalisation.

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5) Illegal immigrants can cause ethnic clashes with the locals as seen in Assam.

In this regard National Register of Citizen (NRC) updation ~~wa~~ in Assam was agreed under the Assam Accord of 1985.

National Register of citizen (NRC) will document genuine citizens of the country who lived in Assam before the cutoff date of 24th march 1971.

This process will hence help to identify illegal bangladeshi immigrant in Assam.

Pros of NRC

1) Help in detection & deportation of illegal Immigrant.
2) Ensure that demography change is reversed in Assam.
3) Prevent future ethnic clashes
4) Will ~~empower~~ politically & economically empower indigenous community who feel marginalised due to presence of illegal immigrant

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5) Preserve culture of Indigenous community.

Cons of NRC

1) It might further create divide between illegal immigrants & indigenous people.

2) Deportating them back to Bangladesh might spoil diplomatic relations with them.

3) If ~~depor~~ immigrants aren't deported, then without having citizenship right they will be further ~~mar~~ marginalised.

4) Issues of loopholes in NRC process where some members of same family are included & others excluded.

Government should try to further make the NRC process more accurate so that discrepancies in the present 40 lakh immigrants are reduced. Further efforts should be made to find an amicable solution ~~by~~ through consultation with all the stakeholders involved.